

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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HONORABLE CALVIN COOLIDGE

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO BROUGHT GREETINGS TO THE THIRTIETH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FROM
PRESIDENT HARDING

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 5

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WHOLE No. 345

THIRTIETH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



CLARION call to devotion to patriotic ideals; conservation and preservation of the American home in its highest sense and to engage in the struggle against the growth of propaganda and activities of hyphenates featured the opening address of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, at the Thirtieth Continental Congress of the Society from April 18 to 23, 1921. A large number of delegates greeted the "Assembly" of the Marine Corps bugler at half-past ten o'clock Monday morning, and there were present, besides many alternates, chapter Regents, ten National Officers; seventeen Vice-Presidents General and thirty-seven State Regents.

The invocation was offered by Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General, followed by the recital of the "American's Creed," by its author, Mr. William Tyler Page, and the Salute to the Flag by the whole assemblage, led by Miss Annie Wallace.

After the singing of "America the Beautiful," Mrs. Minor made her inspiring address which follows in full:

Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:
There is a certain solemnity in facing an audience of Daughters of the American Revolution. One sees not only the visible audience. One sees the generations of American lineage back of it. One seems to be facing America itself—*our* America, as the generations back of us have moulded it. It is difficult to describe just what I mean. You of unbroken descent from the forefathers of the Revolution and the forefathers back of them—you stand for America; you are the embodiment of America's past, you and your children are the hope of America's future.

Here in this memorial hall, dedicated to patriot ancestors, it is for us collectively and individually to dedicate ourselves anew to the service of "Home and Country." We are the elected representatives of a society of over 116,000 living, active American women pledged to the perpetuation of American ideals of government, American ideals of social life, American ideals of religious faith and religious freedom. We are not here primarily to electioneer for candidates, to "see Washington," to attend social functions; we are here primarily to consecrate this Society to a more vital patriotism. We come here as to a sanctuary, for service of country is the service also of God.

These are solemn thoughts, but they befit such

a gathering. A deeper meaning underlies our Society than mere pride of ancestry. It is quite true—and I am going to repeat what I have said in other messages—it is quite true that an honest pride in one's ancestors is justifiable, for where there is no pride in ancestors there is but little to be proud of in the descendants. But this pride in our ancestors is only a hollow boast if we do not make ourselves worthy of them. Our Society is a powerful means to this end. It is an instrument of service. It gives us the opportunity to justify our pride of ancestry by doing service that is worthy of it. Our ancestors established those principles of freedom and justice which underly our national life and government.

It is for us to keep our national life and government true to these principles, else we are false to our heritage. A country can be no better than the people who make it. We know what kind of a country our ancestors made for us. What kind of a country are we making to-day for our descendants? If our ancestors could look down through the generations—and perhaps they may—what would they see? They would see much to be proud of, much to excite alarm. Looking beneath the surface of material progress and development they would see whether or not the core of our national life is still sound. Have we still that faith in the divine guidance which brought the *Mayflower* across the Atlantic? Are the fundamental virtues of honesty and justice the main-spring of our business and politics? Along with the boasted education of mind and hand, do we build up character in our children?

Are we teaching industry and thrift and the dignity of labor—the labor that does honest work for honest pay and is not ashamed of it?

Washington asks in his "Farewell Address": "Can it be that Providence has not connected the felicity of a Nation with its virtue?"

He further pointed out that "It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." Washington had vision and an abiding faith in America. But he realized that to fulfil his vision of "a great nation" the people as well as the leaders must have character founded upon "justice and benevolence" or good-will. The nation must have virtue if it is to enjoy permanent happiness and prosperity.

Nobility of character is as essential in a nation as in an individual. Upon us lies the responsibility of building up this character in our people, of fostering the virtues of the past, the solid, sturdy qualities that built up the nation and which alone can preserve it.

Truth, honesty, integrity, modesty, justice, thrift, industry, honor, religious faith, a real-

ization of spiritual values—all these are what our country most needs to-day. These essential qualities of national character are what our ancestors would look for. Without them our educational work for immigrant or native will amount to nothing. With them our problems are solved. Where they exist, no radicalism can flourish, no degeneracy, or immorality, or license.

To perpetuate them is, I repeat, one of our gravest responsibilities as a Society. Let this thought be continually with us in our deliberations, the thought that we are among the character-builders of the nation.

But we cannot build up character in others unless we have it ourselves. We cannot build up character in the nation without individual character as the foundation stones. Our country can be no better than its individuals, and we are each one of us the individuals. Let us look well, therefore, to ourselves. We are each one of us the guardians of our country's honor. We are living too selfishly. We are living without any thought that what we do affects in any way the state or nation, when we are really the guardians of the nation. Thousands of our ancestors gave themselves to their country with but little if any reward. This was an unselfish service to the state. This is the Pilgrim year when Pilgrim ideals and character and devotion to the public good are having a renewed influence, and with their influence must be linked that of the other pioneers and colonists who founded this nation.

This revival of their memory comes none too soon. In the whirlpool left by the World War the nation has been sinking back into the selfishness, the irresponsibility and the pursuit of pleasure from which that great call to exalted service had awakened it. America is forgetting the issues of the war, the struggle of right against might, of good against evil. America is forgetting the horror of what Germany did to the world, the suffering and misery she has caused, the wickedness she has let loose. It is weak to harbor mere grudges, but it is weaker to yield to sentimental leniency and forget the righteous wrath that should blaze forth against the murderer and perfidy and bestial greed practiced by Germany.

We are forgetting that she not only struck down innocent nations in her greed for world power, but she it was who let loose Bolshevism in Russia with all its horror. Upon Germany lies the guilt of the world's misery to-day and she has not had the suffering that she has inflicted upon the other nations. Nor has she repented of the wrong. America must not be allowed to forget. That we should have been forgetting is perhaps only to be expected for a while after the tense strain was over, but beware lest it last too long. The crisis of world storms

is by no means past, and we must cast our anchor to windward. The memory of Pilgrim and Puritan and what they stood for will help to steady us to-day and keep us true to what we fought for on the battlefields of France. Let us open our minds and hearts to the influence of their character and ideals, their clear distinctions between good and evil. Let us realize that their austerities, their forbidding gloom, their supposed intolerance were all the products of their times. Hitherto the unlovable in them has been unduly emphasized and made the subject for jests; the human in them has been lost sight of; "blue laws," many of which never existed, have made them the butt of idle mockery. But now their dignity of soul, their nobility of character, their clear vision of truth have burst once more upon the world. Like a prodigal son this world is turning once more to the fathers. It is learning to appreciate the mothers. As a Society, let us honor them, let us seek to understand them; let us follow them in their hardships and sacrifices, their joys and sorrows. From them and others like them the nation has sprung, and we cannot forget them without losing some of the most priceless possessions of our heritage. Among these the most precious is their keen sense of righteousness. Let us not forget that God's righteousness rules in the world, and the nation that violates this law seals its own destruction. America cannot compromise with the sin of Hun or Bolshevik. Our Society can do good service in character-building if it continues to honor the Pilgrims and teach to young and old the value of what they have bequeathed to us. If the character of our people remains what Pilgrim, Cavalier and Patriot have made it, placing right above might, honor above expediency and self-interest, honesty above greed, truth above intrigue and lying deceit, and the love of God above all else, no evil can prevail against this nation.

Before us is the awful example of a nation whose ideals have been materialistic, grasping for world dominion, without faith or honor, or the light of spiritual things. This nation is Germany.

Before us is likewise the awful example of a nation too childlike and undeveloped to have much character at all, too simple-minded to withstand the hideous lure of communism. This nation is Russia. For Russia there is a great hope, when her soul awakes. For Germany there is none so long as deceit and faithlessness to solemn promises and lack of spiritual vision are the characteristics of her people.

Look well, therefore, to the character of *this* nation. Build it up and guard it well as its most precious treasure.

For this the education of mind and hand is

not enough. The education of the soul must be our care also.

Is the rising generation growing up with soul—with spiritual and not material ideals? This is woman's chief responsibility. I am not among those who denounce the young people of to-day, but I look upon much that they do with grave concern. Biting criticism of tendencies that may well cause alarm will accomplish nothing. You can lead but you cannot drive with a sledge-hammer. The soul is there even in the most thoughtless of them, ready to respond to the right appeal, to constructive ideals, to sympathetic leadership. But the ideals of hard honest work, pure patriotism and religion will never be their guides if these ideals are not to be found in our homes and our schools.

For the lax tendencies among many of them the overindulgence of parents is quite as much to blame as the young people themselves. The slackening in our moral fibre everywhere has had its natural effect on the younger generation to an extent which endangers the nation's future.

There is a widespread revolt, for instance, against hard work, whether of the hands or the brain. The pernicious idea that work is degrading is permeating all classes and ages. Too many believe that the world owes them a living—that the state owes them a living. This tendency will bring its own punishment in God's own time. The nation that will not work cannot live. Not until Adam was driven out of Eden to earn his living by the sweat of his brow and the work of his brain did mankind begin his ascent.

Teach the dignity of labor of all kinds. He who serves is greater than kings on their thrones, no matter what the service, if it be of benefit to one's fellow-man.

I believe this is one of the elements most needed to-day in the character of the nation—the sense of the dignity of labor. Let us learn to take pride in doing our best, not in getting by with the least expenditure of effort. Work and pray. This is the divine command. Bring work and prayer back into our daily lives; so shall the nation live and not perish.

The closet of prayer is not sought often enough and Bibles are too dusty nowadays. This wealth of literature, of spiritual aspiration, of exalted thought is a closed book to too many of this generation, whose family Bibles are no longer even an ornament on its tables.

How will the character of this nation stand the strain of the fearful conflict that may still be ahead of us, if this well-spring of spiritual strength is sealed up? Religion, which is the love of God in one's heart and the service of God in one's life, is too often confounded with cant, or with the theological doctrines of a divided sectarianism.

A man has been elected President who is not

ashamed to pray. The nation needs more men like him—and women, too. Let us remember that the days whose chief literature was the Bible of the Pilgrims produced a nation mighty to serve and save.

Daughters of the Southland, look well to your American mountaineers, where the Bible is not forgotten. But how many of them cannot read that or any other book? From the Anglo-Saxon of your mountains comes the American stock that will replenish the ranks of Americans.

Daughters of the North and West, look well to your immigrants. Like little children they must be taught the ideals of the forefathers and foremothers of this country and be given an insight into what America means.

Education and character—these two things belong to us to give our country. Do you realize that this nation stands ninth among the nations of the world in the scale of education, "with most of the civilized world ahead of us?" This is the startling statement in the official report of the House Committee on Education. The nation, the state and the local community all three together, must unite in an effort to remove this crying shame, and give our people in all our states an equal opportunity to learn.

Is it not probable that the appalling illiteracy in this country is one of the chief reasons why radical agitation has gained such headway? Radical propaganda feeds on ignorance, and it finds millions of illiterates to feed upon. Certainly this nation-wide illiteracy, taken in connection with the flourishing spread of revolutionary propaganda has its deep significance for us all.

In the critical times we are going through our Society can render signal service to our country by paying attention to our schools, improving our educational systems, being watchful of how our children are taught and what they are taught. They are in danger of the poison of radical and disloyal thought which is creeping into our educational institutions. To offset it we must everywhere teach to young and old the principles of sanity and common sense. Radicalism flourishes in a world full of the misery, discontent and unrest left by the war. It appears in many forms and under many harmless guises. Under the varied names of sociological studies or social reforms, or civil service study clubs, the most revolutionary forms of socialism are gaining a foothold in our schools, colleges and even churches, corrupting with their fallacies the impressionable minds of our youth and appealing to a certain kind of sentimentalism in educators and clergymen.

Sinn Fein agitation has appealed more daringly than ever before to the passions that lead

to war, preaching a world-wide, wicked race vendetta against Great Britain.

Unbridled passions, class hatreds, race hatreds, wild excesses of horror and terrorism, slaughter, misery and famine have run rampant, and have had their evil effects even in our own sane and prosperous country.

Pro-German propaganda is once more raising its head and shooting forth its evil tongue.

All last winter we were afflicted by an orgy of fanatical and disloyal agitation of every kind sweeping through the country, holding huge mass meetings, loud-mouthed and aggressive. I say disloyal advisedly, for it is disloyal to America to seek to precipitate wars with our friends and to give sympathy and encouragement to our enemies.

It is time for sane, loyal Americans to awake and handle these happenings without gloves. We are too prone as a nation to go quietly about our business, heedless of danger until the last minute, when curative measures may be too late. No doubt this agitation will burn itself out, but it may burn something more valuable in the process before the world comes back to its senses, for there is nothing more inflammable than human passion working in masses.

This science of propaganda has been so thoroughly mastered that it now works with the deadly effectiveness of a poison gas. It manipulates minds and emotions. It glides like a snake in the grass and strikes when we see it not. It has recently dared to come out in the open, shocking us into sudden realization of what is going on amongst us.

To be specific for the sake of illustration, on February 20th the American Legion sent out to its posts throughout the country a bulletin warning them to watch for an organized and powerful nation-wide revival of German propaganda designed to break up our friendship with England and France. "One of the first national manifestations of this activity," the bulletin states, "will probably take the form of a series of mass meetings throughout the country, ostensibly in protest against the occupation of the Rhine by French negro troops from Africa." The bulletin goes on in greater detail, but the main point was that lies about these negro troops and the so-called "Rhine Horror" were to be used to stir up discord between America and France just as the Sinn Fein are trying to stir up discord between America and England, and that in this way American sentiment was to be turned against the Allies, and a powerful national political machine was to be created by the drawing together of the disloyal elements in our population. Sure enough, on February 28th, one of these mass meetings took place in Madison Square Garden, New York, when twelve thousand German and Sinn Fein sympa-

thizers hailed the proposed union of Germans and Irish against what they called the "phantom of Anglo-Saxonism," and the ostensible purpose of the meeting was protest about French black troops on the Rhine.

Their real purpose was to excite hatred of France and England. They booed and hissed the President of the United States, and the chairman of the meeting called the Secretary of State a liar. This outrageous demonstration was significantly timed to fall in exactly with the attempt of the German envoys in London to evade Germany's sworn obligations under the Peace Treaty. It took place, although we were still at war with Germany. It was an enemy demonstration under cover of a false Americanism waving American flags. It proved the truth of the American Legion's warning that disloyal elements are at work in our midst, striving to drive a wedge between ourselves and England and France.

Then came America's answer, quick and sharp and stern. On March 18th 25,000 American patriots filled the Garden and overflowed into Madison Square. The American Legion sounded the bugle call and they came, Americans all, Americans by birth, Americans by adoption in whom was the soul and spirit of America, men and women of all ranks and classes and professions, soldiers and sailors of the Legion, crippled World War veterans, and Gold Star mothers who were received by the great throng with a deep reverent hush as they marched in and took their seats. And then General Pershing and Martin Littleton and Senator Willis and Colonel Galbraith and many others delivered their ringing messages, voicing America's outraged feelings, denouncing the base falsehoods of the "Rhine Horror" meeting, telling the Allies of America's friendship and America's loyalty and faith. It was a veritable uprising of the nation's soul. It expressed itself in these words of General Pershing's: "Are we to forget the vows of yesterday? Is the wanton destruction in France and Belgium and on the seas to be condoned? Shall subtle propaganda again lift its poisoned head to weaken our friendship? Are those who made the supreme sacrifice no longer to be heard amongst us? The answer is that the principles for which America and the Allies fought are immutable, and the Allies beside whom we fought shall remain our friends." That was America's answer. To hear America aroused to such an answer was worth all the shame and outrage of the German-Sinn Fein meeting. Then came the impromptu march up Fifth Avenue of the singing crowds, the halt at Forty-second Street and the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" ringing from two thousand throats of the young World War veterans, while men stood uncovered

and the flags of the color guard snapped in the breeze above them.

That was America's answer. It always will be America's answer when hyphenates who love Berlin or Dublin better than America go too far in their attempt to use this country for their own ends.

And now our Government has answered. It has given Germany to understand that we hold her criminally responsible for the war, and that we stand by our Allies in their demand for just reparation to the utmost of her ability to pay.

Nevertheless, it is well not to forget that these disloyal elements were and are joining forces in the hope of stirring up that ill feeling and misunderstanding which leads to discord and disunion, and discord means disaster for the cause of law and order in the world.

Do not forget that the Allied flags still stand for civilization, for freedom, for liberty under the law, for honor and good faith among nations. The Allied flags have had to advance once more against a nation which knows neither honor nor truth nor faith. From under the very shelter of *our* flag these disloyal propagandists hurl vile slanders at the nations whose sons and ours died together that freedom might live. They insult our intelligence. They are an affront to our most sacred feelings. They abuse the right of free speech and free assembly which our flag accords to the meanest citizen. They would be beneath notice were it not for the race hatreds they so wickedly excite among the unthinking multitude who are easily deceived.

They deceive many who should know better, for traces of their false charges and insinuations are to be found everywhere among our people.

The German-Sinn Fein-Socialist combination in this country will have to be met fairly and squarely by all loyal Americans and overcome once for all, if we are ever to find peace from turmoil and unrest.

This combination does not find sympathy with the better element among Irishmen. It as grossly misrepresents these Irishmen as it misrepresents America itself.

It arouses their indignant protests. To such we say, America understands. The combination is simply a part of the world revolution scheme that is seeking the destruction of all that is. These forces of destruction of which Moscow is the storm center, are precipitating an irrepressible conflict. The Red conspiracy against the world is being exposed in all its ramifications, and we find this German-Sinn Fein-Socialist combination among them. They are all apparently linked up together, and they mean, if they can, to conquer the world. By whatever name they are called, they are all part of an evil force that is working to destroy

our civilization and our free institutions as they have grown up through the centuries, and to replace them with the barbaric rule of armed minorities working their will by terror, murder and wholesale carnage. This is the irrepressible conflict we are facing to-day.

In this crisis our own path of duty and opportunity as a Society is very clear and straight. It is our duty to offset this propaganda by spreading the knowledge and understanding of American principles throughout the length and breadth of the land. Don't take for granted that they are everywhere understood, for they are not. Don't take it for granted that they are everywhere loved, for the Bolshevik and his kind hold them in bitter hatred. Our country is calling us to the colors as truly as it did in 1917. In every chapter we will answer the call and preach the gospel of Americanism.

We are well fitted to do this. We are a national organization, national in the scope of our work, national in our power and influence for good. Our national character has brought us the recognition of our government and the appreciation and respect of the public. It is our national work that has made our Society great and influential; it is this which makes us an asset to our Government and to America.

Our chapters are increasing, and should keep on increasing, throughout the country. They are not independent clubs. They are our National Society itself simply working in groups. They are our valuable working units. Each chapter has a great task before it to help counteract the mad spirit of destruction that is surging through the world.

There are many ways of doing this. Chief among them is the building up of national character and the promotion of a right education. We must teach the plain truths of history and develop an enlightened public opinion based on the sound foundation of Christian character.

History will expose the falseness of German-Sinn Fein and Socialist propaganda.

Christian character will not tolerate insane hatreds, race prejudices, faithlessness to obligations and the spirit of mad destruction that threatens to engulf the world.

The continual teaching of the principles of the American Constitution, founded as they are on elemental right and justice, will go far toward steadyng the unrest of to-day.

This is a specific work which every chapter in our Society ought to undertake. Each one must stand out openly for pure Americanism without hyphenated mixtures.

Teach history, but do not stop at American history. Teach English history from which it sprang. This Pilgrim year gives ample opportunity. Show how the principles of liberty and

representative self-government that we enjoy today are the gift to the world of the Anglo-Saxon race. "Anglo-Saxonism" is something more than a "phantom." Other races have given their gifts, but the Anglo-Saxon has given us human liberty. Let us both study and teach the facts in the development of free government. Study the great struggle for political and religious liberty throughout all the centuries of English history until it culminates in our free institutions under the American Constitution. Government by the free votes of freemen is the Anglo-Saxon idea that Britain has stood for ever since England was England. She guarded it and kept it alive through tyranny after tyranny. She planted its seeds in America, where the English colonists from Maine to Georgia established it and fought for it. Her history and ours are one. Her literature is ours; her law is ours; her language is ours. The black wickedness of those who try to provoke war between ourselves and England should find its sharp rebuke from every Daughter of the American Revolution. We turn with horror from a thought so terrible, so inconceivable. Were such a thing possible—and it never will be possible—the end of liberty and civilization would be upon us. England and America must stand together if freedom is to live.

If you love your country, therefore, and its liberty, do everything within your power to rebuke the mad talk of the propagandist, no matter what his hyphen may be.

Moreover, England's domestic concerns are not for us to meddle with. It is high time we said "hands off" to some of our irresponsible orators and self-appointed "unofficial committees."

The peace of a hundred years between England and ourselves must not be broken by such people. And similarly with France, ravaged, devastated, outraged by the Hun, let her know that America's friendship is unshaken. Let us take every opportunity to prove to England and France and Belgium that the real America does not forget the sorrow, the suffering, the sacrifices.

How else could we fulfil Washington's vision of a "People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence?"

It may be said that friendship between friends does not need to be stated. There are times when nations, like individuals, like to be told of one's friendship. Now is one of the times, and you can go forth and tell of it. The Allied cause is ours still unless our soul has turned traitor.

It is a blessed thing to be alive in these turbulent times and able to do our part in bringing the world back to happiness and peace.

The deepest meaning of life is service. The deepest meaning of our Society is patriotic service—service of "Home and Country." This does not mean the trivialities of outward show—

the waving of flags, the giving of social functions with patriotic favors. It means keeping the nation true to itself and its ideals. It means keeping the nation in tune with the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, and this can only be done if the character of the people is in tune with theirs.

Guard the home and the schools in which character grows. Keep alive the deep, abiding love of country which counts no sacrifice too great. This is your peculiar mission because of your heritage. Do not let other duties crowd it out. Do not let other societies absorb all your time and attention. Other societies come and go, but the National Society Daughters of American Revolution must carry on through the generations.

Upon us lies the uttermost obligation. We are among the character-builders of the nation. We are responsible for the making of loyal and intelligent citizens. We must be loyal and intelligent citizens ourselves now that we have the supreme responsibility of the vote. We must give of ourselves to both state and nation that they may be better for our having lived.

Like the Pilgrim mothers to whom we are erecting a memorial fountain, we must be filled with the same spirit of service, the same high faith, the same all-absorbing devotion to an ideal.

They themselves were the fountain head of our national life, they and all other pioneer women whose sacrifices established and built up this nation. "In the name of God, Amen," they lived their daily lives and helped found this nation.

It is for us to keep this fountain pure and undefiled from generation to generation, doing all things like the Pilgrims "in the name of God, Amen."

In compliment to the President General, the audience joined in singing the Connecticut State Song at the conclusion of her address.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, then gave a greeting which humorously referred to her present freedom of responsibility from high office. She pledged loyalty to Mrs. Minor's administration and predicted that it would prove most successful. Mrs. Minor then presented Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General, to the Congress. Mrs. Story responded briefly.

It was announced at this juncture

that Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, chairman of the Republican Woman's Committee, was unavoidably detained out of town and could not make the speech scheduled on the program.

A picturesque figure at the opening session was Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, the beloved "Little Mother" of the Society, now in her ninetieth year, who sat surrounded by friends on the platform.

In her report, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, chairman of the Credentials Committee, stated that 2555 delegates were eligible to attend from the chapters of the country. New York had the largest delegation, with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts close behind.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, then announced the standing rules for the Congress, under which the legislation would proceed. The personnel of the Resolutions Committee was as follows:

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman, Michigan; Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, California; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Illinois; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Massachusetts; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Missouri; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Iowa; Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins, Indiana; Mrs. James Lorry Smith, Texas; Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina; Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, Mississippi; Mrs. George T. Smallwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Iowa.

The afternoon session on Monday was devoted to the reports of the National Officers, led by that of the President General, who reported besides as the Chairman of the National Board of Management.

In her report Mrs. Minor said that she took great pleasure in presenting her first accounting to the Society. She eulogized two members of the National Board who died during the

year: Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice-President General from Wisconsin, and Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, the Registrar General.

The National Board of Management has held five regular meetings and two special ones, she reported, and nine executive committee meetings as well. Mrs. Minor has travelled thousands of miles in the interests of the Society, visiting many state conferences and chapter meetings. In addition she acted as D.A.R. representative at the Pilgrim Tercentenary exercises in Plymouth; the laying of the cornerstone of the Roosevelt Memorial in New York City, and the inauguration ceremonies of President Harding.

Three national undertakings, the Manual for Immigrants, the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, and the gift to the French government of a war painting, have been undertaken. Mrs. Minor reported on the progress of installing the water system at Tilloloy, France, a work begun in the administration of the previous President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. It will be ready for dedication next spring.

The President General expressed great gratification that only \$1600 remained to be paid on the debt incurred by the Society several years ago in its pledge to buy \$100,000 worth of Liberty Bonds as a patriotic investment, and said that the states are working hard to complete their quotas to this fund. She asked that all the chapters forward the Magazine by obtaining subscriptions as a work of Americanization. The rest of the report dealt with the financial affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the increasing desire of American women to join it.

The progress of the Society was set

forth in the reports of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Francis Yawger; the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Marshall Elliott, and the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger.

In the report of the Registrar General, Miss Emma T. Strider, she paid tribute to the splendid work in that office of the late Mrs. James Phillips, of West Virginia, who died in office. During the year ending April, 1921, Miss Strider reported 11,216 members were admitted to membership, the largest in a single year in the history of the Society. Among these were Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the President of the United States; 1766 supplemental papers were verified in the year, making a total of 12,982, 1934 of which have added new Revolutionary service records to the files.

Permits were issued for 2981 insignias, 1099 ancestral bars, and 2653 recognition pins; 118 original and 384 supplemental papers were returned unverified.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, gave an itemized report of the receipts and expenditures of the Society which was distributed to the delegates in printed form. The total receipts for the year from all sources amounted to \$171,818.18, while the disbursements were \$169,426.07; \$74,822.26 was devoted to Patriotic Education, while \$12,357.06 has been raised to finance the publication of the Immigrants Manual. The total membership is 119,111, including the 2990 members admitted at the National Board meeting on Saturday, April 16th.

The Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, in her most interesting report stated that a great wave of added interest in history had swept over the country. She said that the

mission of the historian was not alone to record the past, but to mould the future. Many of the states have already sent in their complete World War records, handsomely bound, for the Society's archives.

Other reports included that of the Librarian General, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, who reported accessions of 700 volumes to the library, two steel stacks presented by the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, and the presentation of many papers and records. Mrs. Ellison asked for a renewed appropriation of \$200 with which to purchase special books.

Mrs. G. W. White, Curator General, expressed the gratitude of the Society to the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, for gifts presented by him from his Government. Two hundred and fifty gifts of Revolutionary relics have been received for the museum collection in the past year. The Reporter General, Miss Lillian M. Wilson, gave an account of preparing the special report filed yearly with the Smithsonian Institution.

A concert by the United States Marine Band orchestra preceded the formal opening exercises Monday night. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Cabinet were seated upon the platform. The auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity and the galleries crowded with alternates and notable visitors. A musical feature of the evening was the wonderful singing of Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Bacheller, who sang selections from grand opera most effectively, and when enthusiastically encored gave "The Last Rose of Summer."

The Congress was formally opened by Honorable Calvin Coolidge, Vice-

President of the United States, who brought the greetings and cordial good wishes of President Harding to the delegates. The Vice-President spoke eloquently on the lessons of the Battle of Lexington and drew a vivid picture of Paul Revere's historic ride one hundred and forty-six years ago. The Massachusetts delegation cheered at intervals throughout his speech, rising several times to honor him.

For the first time in the history of the organization a British ambassador spoke from its platform to the Congress. Sir Auckland Geddes, the ambassador to the United States, said:

It is difficult to find words to acknowledge my gratitude for this opportunity. The Daughters of the American Revolution are the trustees to keep safe the traditions of the Republic. From such a society kind words have special value to any representative of Great Britain.

It is not an easy task to make wedges ineffective that others are trying to drive between the Allies. The minds of people are not quite normal after the war, especially of the countries engaged therein. Everywhere in the world are men who did not like the result of the war, and who are working to loosen the joints between the nations that fought together on the side of righteousness and won. The subtle poison to separate these nations is the most dangerous propaganda afoot. I see it working in America as elsewhere. The only way to defeat it is to give up talking about who did the most to win the war, and to say that by loyal co-operation we are going to get over the greatest economic crisis. I wish the press of all countries could stop such reference. They do great harm in this way. The propagandists are working to suggest wrong motives to other nations. And, alas, it is so easy under suggestion to believe that the other man is not playing quite fair. I have been in touch with the leaders of the Allies and have been struck with their earnest desire to maintain loyal cooperation and good fellowship between the nations.

There are other than political agencies trying to separate the Allies. Great business enterprises of international character are also working toward this same end and spend large sums to create international friction.

Those forms of propaganda are working to separate America from her Allies and Great Britain from France and Italy. They want

us to be at loggerheads with each other.

The Daughters of the American Revolution can provide a sane, steady influence to say "No" to such suggestions of duplicity.

The nations who fought together in the war fought to repel the most serious attack on democratic rule in history. The Armistice did not end the struggle for Democracy and Liberty. It was only the weapons were changed, and that struggle is still going on, and its weapons are those very forms of propaganda. We cannot afford separation between the nations now any more than we could do so during the war.

There is no question that can arise between our nations that cannot be settled by sensible men sitting around a table to talk them over. But the public of the countries must realize this, and the reflection of nervousness in the press is doing harm and it injects more poison.

I believe the Daughters of the American Revolution can do more to establish peace among the nations than any other organization in the world. Leadership towards world peace lies in the hands of America. The opportunity is there. Every nation would welcome the seizure by America of that leadership.

The French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand, complimented the work of the National Society and called it the head-



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SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES
THE AMBASSADOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

quarters of conservation of national traditions. He expressed France's gratitude for help for war orphans.

"We need children more than gold or reparations," said the Ambassador, "and you saved young France for us."

The Ambassador presented two beautiful Sevres vases in behalf of his government and a copy of Houdon's bust of Washington. He stated his belief that the Allies could not have won the war without each other. He suggested an addition to the Litany, "From any kind of propaganda, Good Lord, deliver us."

The Ambassador told of the selection of the French sculptor, Houdon,

to make the famous bust of Washington for the State of Virginia.

He called American friendship one of the glories of France. "France loves and admires you," he added; "when you look at the bust—remember grateful France."

(The account of the week of Congress to be concluded.)



SAVANNAH THEN AND NOW

By Augusta Huiell Seaman

Author of "The Girl Next Door," "The Sapphire Signet," etc.



O dwell in the city of Savannah is to exist amidst a cloud of historic witnesses. The casual visitor does not wholly realize this. As a rule, he is impressed with the fact that he is in a stirring, up-to-date city—one of the "liveliest wires" in the South, as it justly claims to be—a city of charming parks, creditable skyscrapers, efficient trolley service, multitudinous banks, swarming automobiles, and of a cleanliness almost unthinkable to the dweller in average Northern towns.

Some few obvious shrines sacred to history he does indeed have forced upon his attention—the Oglethorpe Statue, Telfair Academy, the Jasper Monument, the Greene Monument—and these chiefly because they are located in the main thoroughfares of automobile traffic. He is conscious, too, perchance, of fleeting glimpses of stately old Southern mansions, not always in the best

of repair, facing the little park squares around which his automobile has to turn with irritating frequency. And then no doubt he settles down with a sigh of thankfulness for a straight roadway and one of admiration for the blaringly handsome new villas flanking Estill Avenue!

But to one whose lot is cast in the city for a few months and whose interest happens to turn in that direction, the atmosphere is thick with ghosts of the historic past. Savannah is small in extent—at least to one accustomed to the endless vistas of New York blocks

—but from literally almost every street corner, history beckons and bids us look, for here slept or dwelt or visited or died some idol of America's past.

It was our fortune to find an abiding-place on Oglethorpe Avenue, probably the most delightful street in the city—a wide boulevard with a handsome parkway running through its center, and lined with well-established old houses,



STATUE OF GENERAL OGLETHORPE

not one of which looked more recent than the Civil War period. A slight investigation of our surround-



LACHLAN MACINTOSH HOUSE, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1791

ings almost took our breath away, so overpowering were their associations with the makings of American history. The very street itself is notable as being for many years the extreme southern boundary of the city. A traveller (Francis Moore) who visited the city in 1736 notes that "the south side of South Broad Street (the original name of Oglethorpe Avenue) was the boundary. On trees at intervals along this boundary line, planks, one side painted white, the other red, were nailed to show people they could not go over that mark to cut wood, as it belonged to the Indians." In what other colony

were the rights of the Red Men protected by so naive and unmistakable an advertisement!

Directly next door to us is a big, unassuming, three-story brick house, relieved only by an ornamental iron balcony across the front on the second floor. One would scarcely suspect it of being notable, yet around no other Savannah residence is there such a halo of historic memories. To begin with, it is the oldest brick house in the city. And in a generation of clapboarded, wooden dwellings it must in its day have been a noticeable feature. According to earliest records, it was a public house, but its interest begins when it became the dwelling of General Lachlan MacIntosh, a fiery-spirited Revolutionary patriot.

Colonel MacIntosh, afterward made general, commanded the first battalion of Georgia's state troops, but his peppery temper and his unsparing Scotch tongue brought him into serious difficulty right in the midst of the Revolutionary struggle. His rival for the military position was one Button Gwinnett, he of the curious name but im-



HOUSE WHERE LAFAYETTE STAYED IN 1825

mortal glory as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence for Georgia. MacIntosh was successful in obtaining

this post, but Gwinnett was later to have his revenge, when he succeeded Archibald Bulloch as president of the Executive Council. Here, being in a position to make things uncomfortable for his former rival, Gwinnett proceeded to do so with what would seem almost childish animosity.

But MacIntosh's opportunity was again to roll around on the wheel of fate. Gwinnett was defeated in his candidacy for governor of the state in May, 1777, by John Adam Treutlen. And MacIntosh could neither resist his unbounded elation, nor could he, unfortunately, hold his tongue on the subject. Giving rein to that unruly member, he frankly expressed his delight at Gwinnett's defeat and, going a step further, openly denounced him as a

only one honorably possible in those days—a challenge to mortal combat. It was the first of any importance, but



HOUSE SAID TO HAVE SHELTERED JOHN WESLEY, BISHOP WHITEFIELD AND AARON BURR

not, alas! the only one, on the soil of Georgia.

In the gray dawn of the next day they met on the outskirts of Savannah, and, at a distance of only twelve feet, exchanged the shots that were to wound both but be fatal to one. Lachlan MacIntosh recovered, but Gwinnett succumbed twelve days later—the first and most illustrious of Georgia's victims to the Code Duello. But the trouble did not end here, for excitement over the affair waxed very high. The MacIntosh and Gwinnett factions were so opposed that the state was almost torn in two and at a time when the British were threatening invasion and her forces should have been intact. Two members of Congress and good friends of MacIntosh finally had him removed to a Northern command and the storm blew over.

The change appears to have wrought him only good as it gave him opportunity to become acquainted with General Washington and rise to esteem under



CHRIST CHURCH

scoundrel before the whole Executive Council. We can scarcely blame Gwinnett for his retort, which was the

the great commander-in-chief's personal supervision. Two years later, MacIntosh returned to participate in the siege of Savannah, finding little animosity remaining toward him in his home town. When the war was over, he re-established himself in the roomy house on Oglethorpe Avenue which, it is conjectured, he had purchased from its public-house owner, Eppinger. The date of this purchase is uncertain, but it was probably before the first event which gives the house its historic association—the meeting in its "Long Room" of the first State Legislature, called by Governor Martin three weeks after the end of the war. At the present time the house is a private residence, and that memorable "Long Room" has been cut up into many bedrooms to accommodate a large family. It is to be hoped that some day the public spirit of Savannah will rescue it from its domestic oblivion and restore it to its heritage of the famous past.

But it was in 1791 that the house was to receive its last and greatest distinction when it became the headquarters of President George Washington during his stay in Savannah on his tour of the South. This distinction has also been claimed for a house that once stood at the corner of State and Barnard Streets—a house that has long since disappeared. But even though the latter may have been his official headquarters, it is altogether likely that he spent most of his time at the home of his warm friend and compatriot, General Lachlan MacIntosh, then first president of Georgia's Society of the Cincinnati. At any rate, the Daughters of the American Revolution have seen fit to decide the question thus, and have gone to the expense

of decorating the house with a bronze tablet to that effect.

Washington's own impressions of that visit, gleaned from his personal diary, are curious and interesting. He travelled in great state, with an almost regal retinue, as beffited the greatest as well as the wealthiest man of his time in this country. For, in spite of his attitude toward monarchical tyranny, he was a thoroughgoing patrician. Also, he had an appreciative eye for the fair sex and a very downright tongue.

We can easily imagine the furbishing undergone by the whole city of Savannah, not to speak of the home of General Lachlan MacIntosh, in honor of his four days' stay. On his way from South Carolina he made a call at Mulberry Grove Plantation (about fourteen miles from the city) on Mrs. Greene, the widow of his former comrade-in-arms, General Nathanael Greene and (as he says in his dairy) "asked her how she did." He then remarks that he was received in the city "with every demonstration of joy and respect," and further, jots down succinctly, "Illums. at night." In this day and generation of over-developed "illuminations," we cannot but wonder of what that particular night's demonstration consisted and incidentally, how it would compare with present-day Broughton Street, with its chain of department shops, movie shows and ten-cent stores, on any ordinary night of the week!

The next evening he went through the fatiguing operation of being presented to "nearly one hundred ladies, all very well dressed and handsome" (he notes). This must have been "ladies' night" in Savannah, for the remainder of his stay was devoted to dining with the Cincinnati, inspecting the city,

"dining with about two hundred citizens," and so forth. He also speaks of a "tolerable good" display of fireworks on his last evening.

Sitting on our tiny iron balcony, we frequently gaze over toward that more pretentious gallery next door and try to picture the Father of His Country pacing gravely back and forth there during the few leisure hours he may have had, or strolling critically about the garden which doubtless occupied the ground where our own abode now stands. That he was not over impressed with Savannah is patent from his own remarks. "Savannah is on high ground for this country (he writes). It is extremely sandy wch makes walking very disagreeable; & the houses uncomfortable in warm and windy weather, as they are filled with dust whenever these happen."

Savannah houses are still filled with dust on warm and windy days, though every street is faultlessly asphalted and paved and kept as faultlessly clean. But the walking is anything but "disagreeable," and we find ourselves wishing that our immortal First President could revisit the scene to-day and be bowled about its charming streets and parkways in a high-powered touring-car. An excerpt from his diary after this event would doubtless make interesting reading!

But the MacIntosh house is by no means the only residence of note in the immediate vicinity. Directly around the corner and up one block on Abercorn Street stands a delightful mansion of the true, aristocratic, Southern type. It faces Oglethorpe Square and has the distinction of having sheltered Lafayette during a brief visit to the city in his tour of the United States in 1825. With rather a shock, we learn that the

residence was not at that time the abode of some leading Southern family but a *boarding-house* (of the highest type, to be sure) owned and managed by a Mrs. Maxwell. Here lodged not only Lafayette, but the governor of the state (Governor Troup) during the momentous occasion.

Tours of this character by public celebrities, then as now, must have been fatiguing affairs. We wonder when the honored victims ever found a moment in which to rest and "call their souls their own!" Lafayette only remained in Savannah two or three days, yet in that short period, in addition to parades, banquets, military receptions and a Masonic dinner, he found time to lay the cornerstones (with, of course, long and appropriate ceremonies!) of two of the city's most beautiful monuments—one to Nathanael Greene in Johnson Square and one to Count Pulaski in Monterey Square. Such an orgy of public functions would have exhausted a man of thirty. Yet Lafayette at the time was nearly eighty and, as far as we can learn, thoroughly enjoyed it all.

The house which sheltered him stands to-day practically the same in appearance as it was then, with the exception that it is now a private residence. We have occasion to pass it many times during the week. And we never do so without speculating on how many minutes of repose that aged and honored guest of France managed to snatch, in the charming south room over the veranda, which history declares was his!

But to return to Oglethorpe Avenue, which is rich in historic associations. Three blocks farther west we come upon a quaint little frame house which has none of the distinction of beauty,

but possesses the wonderful tradition of having sheltered both John Wesley and Bishop Whitefield during the stay



MONUMENT OVER THE BULLOCH VAULT, COLONIAL CEMETERY

of these two world-famous and saintly characters in Savannah. The city may truly be designated as the "Cradle of Methodism," for it was here, in 1736, as Wesley himself says in his diary, "the movement had its second rise, when twenty or thirty persons met at my house." The first was at Oxford, in 1729, when four people, John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield and Benjamin Ingham, met and consecrated themselves to a more rigid observance of devotional duties. Singularly enough, all four of them visited Savannah, three in a ministerial capacity.

Charles Wesley came as private secretary to Oglethorpe but failed to preserve wholly amicable relations with the general and left for England after a stay of but six months. John Wesley remained a year and nine months, a disillusionizing and troubled period for the great founder of Methodism. He came with the special intention of being missionary to the Indians and, shortly after his arrival, accepted the position of rector of Christ Church. But his career in Georgia was a stormy one and

hampered by many unfortunate contingencies. To begin with, he could not seem to acquire the Indian language. Added to that, he must have suffered excruciating agonies of ill-health. From his diary we learn of "shocking headaches," "intermittent fever," "St. Anthony's fire," "violent and protracted nausea," "dysentery, boils and cholick." We can only marvel that he survived the combination at all!

And finally, alack! he became involved, through his ministerial duties, with a designing woman, not by any fault of his own, but because he saw fit to reprove her for what he deemed un-



THE PULASKI MONUMENT

seemly conduct. And in order to avoid the unpleasant publicity of a law-suit with her irate husband, he was advised

to flee secretly from the colony. Which he did, "between two suns" (as he writes), accompanied in his ignominious flight by a defaulting barber, a wife-beater, and a bankrupt constable. For over a day the ill-assorted quartet wandered about, lost in a marsh, subsisting frugally on a single piece of gingerbread! At length they managed to reach Beaufort and finally got to Charleston, from whence Wesley speedily set sail for England.

Poor Wesley!—disappointed, unhappy, ill, forced to flee the city like a criminal which he distinctly was not—how, in after years of prosperous ministry and world-wide leadership, was he wont to look back upon that ill-advised season spent in Savannah! Yet Savannah is generously forgetful of his faults (which were only those of undue severity of code) and justly proud of being the scene of his earliest efforts. She has placed a bronze tablet to his memory on the beautiful new Post Office, the site of the old Courthouse in which he preached, and another on Christ Church, of which he was the sec-

There is no positive proof that Wesley resided in the little frame house on Oglethorpe Avenue, yet it can scarcely



JASPER MONUMENT



HOUSE WHERE THACKERAY STAYED IN 1855

ond rector. And to-day Methodism may well claim the city both as one of its original and present strongholds.

be doubted that he must at least have visited there, perhaps in his ministerial capacity, as it is one of the few original wooden houses of the original settlement, dating its building back to 1734. And, moreover, it has remained to this day the property of the descendants of the original owner. Because, during our stay in the city, it happened to be advertised for rent, we took the opportunity to go through it. And while the present incumbent confidentially poured into our ear a tale of woe concerning the leaks in the plumbing and the condition of the wall-paper (which certainly was appalling) our thoughts were all upon the curious old fireplaces and the quaint and steeply-winding staircase that doubtless once had known the tread of historic feet. Bishop Whitefield, Wesley's great successor, is also associated with the

house. And later, in 1802, Aaron Burr, in his capacity as Vice-President of the United States, it is likewise claimed, made the little dwelling (then the home of his niece, Mrs. Montmollin) his headquarters during a visit to the city.

Oglethorpe Avenue has had numerous presidential visitors. In the substantial Gordon mansion on the corner of Bull Street, President Taft was entertained during an official visit in 1909. And diagonally across the street, in the manse of the dignified Independent Presbyterian Church, President Wilson was married to his first wife, a Savannah lady.

But the avenue's chief link with the historic past is the quaint old Colonial Cemetery, now used as a park, which is directly at our corner, Abercorn Street. To come upon this little gem of the long ago, right in the center of a busy city, is enough to make the heart of an antiquarian leap with joy! If ever historic ghosts walk, surely here must be their favorite promenade! We enter it through the beautiful gateway erected by the Southern Daughters of the American Revolution, feeling suddenly very far removed from the twentieth century—and the trolley clanging not fifteen feet away.

First, and most noted of all, is the Graham vault, where lay forgotten for one hundred and fourteen years the body of Nathanael Greene, greatest general of the Revolution—after Washington. At the close of the war, Greene had been awarded for his services "Mulberry Grove," the plantation confiscated from the former royal Lieutenant Governor Graham. Here at Mulberry Grove, Greene lived till his sudden death in 1786, when he was interred in the Graham vault in Colonial Cemetery. Years later, when both his

native state, Rhode Island, and also Georgia awoke to the realization that their distinguished hero should be honored by a more fitting place of interment, lo! his remains were no longer to be found. The Graham vault did not contain them and the conclusion was immediately jumped to that they had been removed by vandals and buried in some unknown spot.

For years the search for them continued. Lafayette had in 1825 laid the cornerstone of the monument under which, apparently, Greene was not to lie. And as late as 1900 no trace of his body had ever been discovered. Then, in 1901, in opening what was supposed to be quite another vault, the remains of both Greene and his son, George Washington Greene, were found, just where they had lain all the time, in the Graham vault! The explanation of the tangle seems to be that the identity of the vaults had been confused and the records lost during the Civil War, when vandals had erased and tampered with the markings. Greene was reburied with honors, under his monument in Johnson Square. And the Graham vault, so long his peaceful and unknown resting-place, is also decorated with a bronze memorial tablet.

Here, too, we find the vault of James Habersham, one of the original founders of the colony, friend and counsellor of Oglethorpe, Wesley and Whitefield. Here also the grave of Lachlan MacIntosh. The curious tombstone marking the vault of the Bulloch family, ancestors of the late Theodore Roosevelt, is noteworthy—a marble pedestal surmounted by an urn, and on each side of the pedestal a serpent coiled in the shape of a ring. This pedestal is unmarked by any inscription, and until recently its identity was a mystery.

Archibald Bulloch was first president of the Executive Council of Georgia during the stormy Revolutionary days.

Other notable names there are, a list too numerous to be detailed. But beside these, the humbler gravestones are quaint and entertaining—one in particular, to a certain undoubtedly godly wife and mother, declaring "she had many virtues, few faults and *no crimes!*"

Although a public park, the atmosphere of this charming spot has been delightfully preserved. A few walks wind among the vaults and slabs, benches are located here and there under the ancient trees, a high brick wall that once surrounded it has been removed, and, at the southern, unoccupied end a wide lawn and children's playground has been established. All else is as it was in 1853 when the last interment was made. Even the clang of the trolley and the honk of the motor come to us but faintly among these graves of the long ago. And when we enter its borders the curtain is drawn for a little space over the clatter and hurry and confusion of the twentieth century.

But the Fifth Avenue of Savannah is Bull Street, dividing the city into an even east and west, and punctuated at a distance of every two or three blocks by a gem-like little park. Here, too, we encounter a series of historic reminders; and if we commence our promenade at the southern end, we reserve the most interesting as a climax at its northern extremity. The thoroughfare is named after William Bull, of Charleston, who, with Oglethorpe, planned the city. Bull Street is commonplace at its extreme southern end, but its historic interest begins with the Pulaski Monument in Monterey Square, the cornerstone of which was laid by Lafayette in 1825. It was on or very

near the spot that the valiant Polish count fell mortally wounded, leading a cavalry charge against the British in 1779. With him, and also wounded, was Count d'Estaing. They were both taken to Greenwich, a plantation four miles away. D'Estaing was later borne away by the French fleet and recovered. But Pulaski died that night and was buried secretly on the plantation. In 1855, what is now supposed to be, without doubt, his remains were removed to the city and placed beneath his monument.

A block north of this square is Jones Street, a typical pre-Civil War thoroughfare. Substantial, self-respecting brick houses, block after block, quaintly suggestive of the well-appointed Southern life, they represent. On the southwest corner of Jones and Bull Streets is a house that boasts of having entertained William Cullen Bryant, N. P. Willis, Harriet Martineau, Edward Everett Hale, Prince Achille Murat, Frederica Bremer and William Makepeace Thackeray—a quite overwhelming literary association! Thackeray is, however, more closely associated with the Low Mansion on Lafayette Square facing Abercorn Street, where he stayed for a longer period. Tradition has it that he wrote a large portion of "The Virginians" there. However that may be, he certainly did give his impressions of Savannah in a letter entitled "The Feast of St. Valentine, 1855."

Another block north and we reach Madison Square, beautified by the Jasper Monument to the memory of Sergeant William Jasper, who also fell at the siege of Savannah in 1779, after numerous deeds of incredible heroism. And on the left side of the square is the Greene mansion, in 1864 the head-

quarters of General Sherman after his victorious march to the sea.

Again two blocks north, and in the



GENERAL SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS

heart of the busy, beautiful city, where in all justice it should be, stands the magnificent statue of James Oglethorpe in the center of Chippewa Square. But the spot most sacred to the great founder is farther north, a location we shall reach in due time.

On the corner of Oglethorpe Avenue stands the dignified and beautiful Independent Presbyterian Church, the oldest Presbyterian church in Georgia. The building has occupied this present site for over a hundred years, being once burned and rebuilt exactly as it was before. It was dedicated in 1819, during a visit to the city of President Monroe, who attended the ceremony. Incidentally, this president's visit was coupled with another unique occasion. He was the guest of William Scarborough, one of Savannah's former merchant princes, in the Scarborough mansion on West Broad Street. This fine old residence is still standing, though now well nigh a ruin, and will probably soon disappear as the region has become devoted to business. Mr. Scarborough was one of the directors of the Savannah Steamship Company,

which has the honor of having built the first steamship to cross the Atlantic—the *City of Savannah*.

The next square, Wright or Court-house Square, is flanked on one side by the fine new Post Office on the site where once Wesley preached. But on the other is a great boulder decorated with a bronze tablet, marking the burial-place of Tomo-chi-chi, the chieftain of the Yamacraw Indians when Oglethorpe arrived with his first band of settlers. The founder wisely befriended and made amicable compacts with the aged chief; and so just were all his dealings with his Indian neighbors that never, in the history of Savannah, was the hand of the Red Man raised against his white brother. So deep was the mutual affection and respect between Oglethorpe and Tomo-chi-chi that the former took back the



INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

ninety-year old Indian chieftain to England, on one of his return trips, together with a number of other lesser

chiefs, and great was the stir and excitement in London over this unusual visitor. Tomo-chi-chi was feted and dined, presented at court and had his portrait painted by a noted artist. After months of sight-seeing and adulation, he returned to Georgia with Oglethorpe, and as a raconteur of traveller's tales was famous among his people to the end of his days! Near to being a centenarian, Tomo-chi-chi at length passed away, and his funeral was perhaps the most remarkable a forest savage ever had. His wish was to be buried among his white friends and it was duly respected. Oglethorpe and five of Savannah's principal citizens were pall-bearers, minute-guns were fired as he was lowered into his grave in the square, and Ogle-

thorpe ordered that a pyramid of stone, dug in the neighborhood, be placed to mark his tomb. Whether this was ever



BOULDER MARKING GRAVE OF TOMO-CHI-CHI

done is not known. But the Georgia Chapter of Colonial Dames has not left his grave unmarked, as this fitting, rough-hewn boulder attests.

Before we come to the last square, we have to cross Broughton Street, the busiest and most modern and commonplace thoroughfare in the city. Yet even here we come upon history's footprints in an old wooden structure (wherein is the business of the town's principal photographer, by the way!) which was, in 1779, the headquarters of the British General Prevost, during the siege of Savannah. We have discovered that we cannot go about the city on the simplest errands of business or pleasure without stumbling constantly on historic reminders interwoven with the most commonplace present-day affairs. The corner of Whitaker and Broughton Streets, where one can board a trolley to every portion of the city or outlying districts, is the site of Tondee's Tavern of ancient fame, where met the reckless "Liberty



THE GREENE MONUMENT

Boys" of Georgia in 1775, and where was erected the first Liberty Pole in the state. A trip to Savannah's one and only art gallery reveals it located in Telfair Academy, once the mansion of Governor Telfair in 1786, and still in part preserved as a beautiful example of an old-time Southern home. Even the Central of Georgia railroad station is on the site of Spring-hill Redoubt, erected by the British in 1779, and the remains of the fortification can still be seen in the railroad yards.

But to return to Bull Street and the last park in the lovely chain, Johnson Square. This park is now surrounded by busy modern hotels and skyscrapers, but it is flanked on the right by Christ Church. The present building dates from 1838, but the original occupied the same site in 1740. It is the oldest ecclesiastical church in Georgia and boasts John Wesley as its second rector.

In the center of the square is the Greene Monument, under which lie the remains of General Nathanael Greene and his son. From thence on Bull Street runs but one block further, where it is faced, at the river's edge, by the New City Hall. But shortly to the left, on Bay Street, is a spot marked by a simple marble bench—a spot that should be considered the most sacred in all this historic city. For here, beside a little bubbling spring and under four sentinel pine trees, on his first night in his new colony, James Oglethorpe pitched his tent. And on this same spot, always in a tent, it was his pleasure to reside when in Savannah. A handsome and dignified city he planned, yet so simple were his own habits and desires that a tent sufficed

him, when the most impressive mansion could easily have been his.

To-day the pines are gone and the heavy river-front traffic rumbles past the spot. But from the quiet marble seat we can survey what the great founder could not in his wildest flight of fancy have conceived—the Savannah of the twentieth century!

Oglethorpe saw the city for the last time in 1743. At that date there were about three hundred and fifty houses, mostly wooden, one or two public buildings and three churches. Very little like the city of his dreams, which, says a biographer, was depicted by his imagination as "a populous city with a large square for market or other purposes in every quarter; wide, regular streets crossing each other at right angles and shaded by noble trees . . . the wooden houses giving way to durable and stately abodes, and above the foliage to arise the towers and spires of numerous churches."

Oglethorpe's vision is to-day fulfilled beyond his most impossible dreams. He was, perhaps, the most disinterested and non-self-seeking of all who came across the sea to plant their settlements in the New World. The very inscription on the seal of America's youngest colony read, "Non sibi sed aliis." True, he lived to see that colony grow strong and prosper, declare her independence and become a state of the world's greatest republic. Yet even then his dream was far from its full realization. Not for himself nor his own generation he planned, but for the future. And Savannah, the first-born city of his hopes, stands to-day a shining monument to his memory.





TREE MEMORIALS AND THE HALL OF FAME

By Vylla Poe Wilson

HE groves were God's first temples," sang the poet Bryant, and since the World War, the idea of planting trees as living memorials to the heroic dead has taken firm hold on the sympathy and imagination of the American people. The plan was proposed by the American Forestry Association upon the signing of the Armistice, and since then memorial trees have been dedicated by individuals, schools, colleges, churches and patriotic organizations.

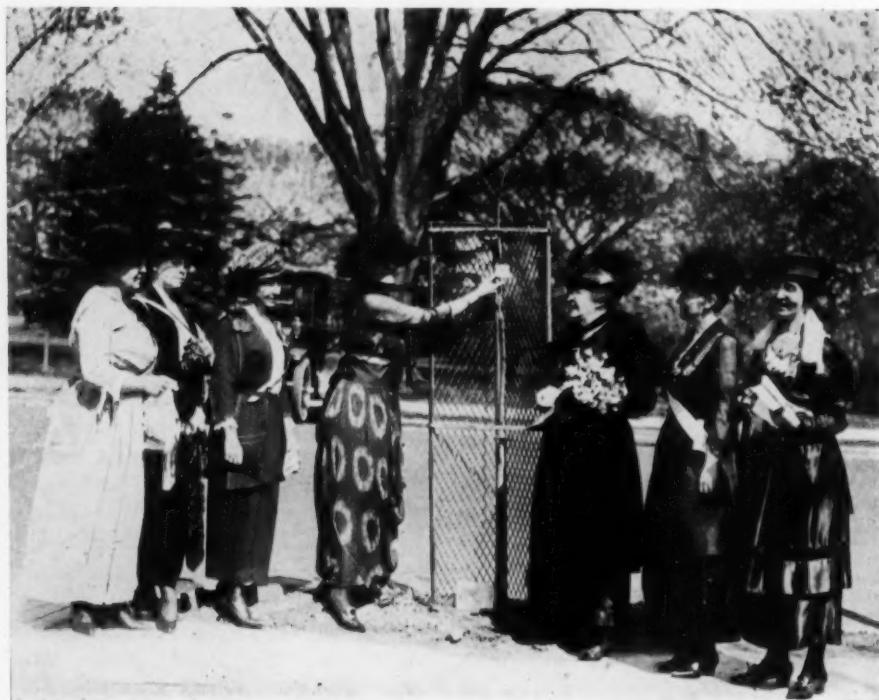
One of the first of these memorial trees was put in the yard of the Force Public School, Washington, D. C., in honor of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, who, as the "baby of the White House," had attended the school. An oak sapling from the nearby Virginia hills was put in place with appropriate ceremonies and the story of the lad's heroic death was recited to the children by the boy chairman of the Pupil Committee, selected as the guard of honor for the Quentin Roosevelt Tree. This Guard of Honor will be renewed yearly as the members graduate from the grammar grades for the high schools of the National Capital.

Memorial tree planting has taken

many phases. In some instances, hundreds of acres have been set aside for groves—a tree for every one in war service from the county. The "Roads of Remembrance" have also come into vogue; this is roadside tree planting, and automobile clubs and the motor industry generally have eagerly seized the opportunity to beautify the state roads. Throughout the United States tree-planting associations are being organized in schools with the coöperation of the American Forestry Association.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution with its love of the past and roster of chapters named for historic trees, was one of the first organizations to respond to the call of the American Forestry Association when it inaugurated its plan of a "Hall of Fame for American Trees," which includes the names and records of celebrated trees.

So keen has been the interest taken by the National Society in the project that President Charles Lathrop Pack, of the American Forestry Association, has made the following suggestion to its members in reference to a Road of Remembrance to connect the National Capital with the proposed Liberty Memorial Park to be placed on the outskirts of the National Capital:



TO MARK THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, A MEMORIAL OAK WAS PLANTED AT THE CORNER OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C., IN APRIL, 1920.

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. G. M. BRUMBAUGH, NATIONAL ORGANIZING SECRETARY, C. A. R.; MRS. F. M. BAILEY, NATIONAL CHAPLAIN, C. A. R.; MRS. FRANK MONDELL, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, C. A. R.; MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, FOUNDER OF THE C. A. R.; MISS GRACE M. PIERCE, NATIONAL REGISTRAR, C. A. R.; AND MISS HELEN STOUT, STATE DIRECTOR, D. C., C. A. R.

"To the Daughters of the American Revolution belongs great credit for putting us in touch with trees with a history," said Mr. Pack. "The Association is recording every historic tree in its Hall of Fame. The memorial trees now being planted and the Roads of Remembrance will become famous with the years. It is for that reason the American Forestry Association is compiling a national honor roll of all memorial trees.

"Our Association has suggested that the highway to Mount Vernon be made a great 'Road of Remembrance' to the home of Washington, the nation's shrine. Trees should be placed

there from every state and it would thus become a living tribute to the genius of Washington."

No more fitting memorial to Washington could be imagined because he was the foremost forester of his time. He loved forestry and devoted pages in his diary to descriptions, locations, and histories of the various trees in and around Mount Vernon. Many of these trees were planted by his own hand—and nearly all under his supervision. The largest trees, which border the bowling green, were probably planted from 1783 to 1785, for it was in these years following the Revolutionary War and preceding his election to the



THE HISTORIC OAK ON THE CAMPUS OF BOWDIN COLLEGE, MAINE

Presidency that Washington was most actively engaged in the improvement of Mount Vernon.

Despite the poor soil of Mount Vernon many of the trees planted by Washington have grown to a large size, and according to the most painstaking research by Charles Sprague Sargent on behalf of the Council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, there are now standing fifty-seven of these trees.

The fragrant blossoming honey locusts near the kitchen gardens were probably planted by Washington when a young man and a visitor to the home of his step-brother, Lawrence

Washington, who bequeathed Mount Vernon to him. Washington was very fond of this species and planted, according to his diary, between 17,000 and 18,000 seeds of the honey locust.

The coffee bean trees, a curiosity in that day as now, were, according to tradition, planted by Washington and Lafayette. A pleasant picture is brought to mind by the vision of the two patriots, the toils of war over, engaged in the pastoral scene of tree planting. Near the coffee bean trees are three huge Pecan or Illinois nut trees that Washington planted at Mount Vernon on March 25, 1775. Additional interest is lent to them by

the fact that they were given to Washington by Thomas Jefferson.

In September, 1784, Washington went on a tree-hunting expedition near the mouth of the Cheat River, in what is now West Virginia. The party gathered seeds of the buck-eye trees and Washington planted them at Mount Vernon the following April. To botanists these trees are of greater interest than any others, for the species has naturally yellow flowers, but those at Mount Vernon have variously red, pink, and flesh-colored blossoms.

A towering hemlock 81 feet tall with a trunk 2 feet 6 inches in diameter on the flower garden side of Bowling Green was a tiny sapling when Washington planted it on March 11, 1785. The years which have passed since then have left little trace on the Forest King, although it was struck by lightning in 1897.

Horticulturists have called the Liberty Tree, a tulip poplar on the campus

of St. John's College, Annapolis, the oldest east of the Rocky Mountains. Its branches served as a canopy under which the Colonists and Susquehannock Indians made a treaty of peace in 1652. The next public use to which the tree was put was when the Colonists gathered beneath it to determine whether or not persons who had not joined the Association of Patriots should be driven out of the colony. Revolutionary soldiers rested under its grateful shade, and in 1824 Lafayette was entertained under its graceful branches, and there is frequent mention in the old *Maryland Gazette* of numerous Fourth of July celebrations having taken place beneath it. Two feet from the ground the Liberty Tree measures 29 feet 4 inches in circumference and its height is 150 feet.

Another tree which antedates the American Revolution is the famous De Soto Oak at Tampa, Florida, which marks the spot from which De Soto



THE DE SOTO OAK AT TAMPA, FLA.

started for the Mississippi. General Nelson A. Miles made his headquarters for a time during the Spanish-American War under this tree. Its spread is 125 feet.

Only the stump is left of the Old Mulberry Tree at Saint Mary's, long the capital of Maryland, which marked the spot where Lord Calvert landed. Tradition says the first mass in North America was sung there, while the treaty between Governor Calvert and the Yaccommico Indians was signed beneath it, and the proclamations of the governors of Colonial Maryland were nailed to it. The tree was blown down

during the storm of 1876, the year in which the famous Big Tree on Boston Common met with the same fate.

Massachusetts, the old Bay Colony, is famous for its historic trees, and foremost among these is the Washington Elm at Cambridge. There is no tree dearer to American hearts. Travellers from the world have gazed with reverence on its spreading branches and read with interest the inscription at its base: "Under the branches of this tree Washington took command of the Continental Army on the 3rd of July, 1775."

At Natick, Massachusetts, is the Eliot Oak—a white oak beautiful in its old age, where John Eliot, Apostle to

the Indians in 1632, gathered the red men of the forest about him and preached to them of the Great White Father. About the same time John Endicott planted on his land in Danvers a pear tree which still bears fruit in abundance. Soil has gradually collected about the trunk until the two main branches appear to rise from the

ground as separate trees. Surrounding them is a fence which acts as an effective protection.

On the day of the Battle of Lexington some of the farmers who that day wrote their names high on Fame's eternal roll, tied their horses to iron spikes driven at

intervals into a beautiful elm standing outside Old Monroe Tavern, a scant five miles from the bridge. One of the spikes may still be seen in the body of the old elm which is sturdy and hale as were the hearts of the brave men who gathered for battle beneath its branches in the heroic days of old.

Another tree with Revolutionary history is the Pemberton Oak at Bristol, Va. Under this oak soldiers have been drilled for every war in which the United States has been engaged. The tree has been nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame by Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia State Secretary, N.S.D.A.R. In 1776, Captain John

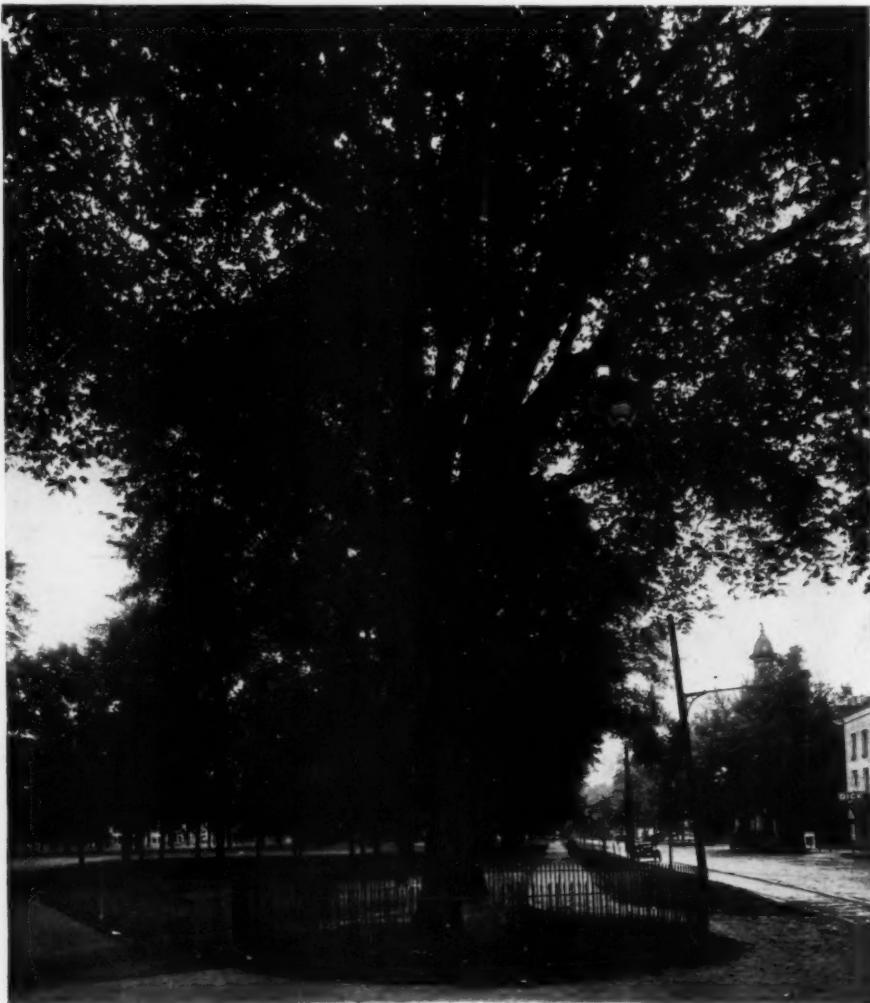


LAFAYETTE TREE, GENEVA, N. Y.

Pemberton stood beneath this tree when he drilled his soldiers for the famous battle of King's Mountain. Other drills took place beneath its

enjoyed the open-handed hospitality of the old home nearby.

Trees having Lafayette affiliations are nearly as numerous as those asso-



THE FAMOUS OAK AT OBERLIN COLLEGE, OHIO

spreading branches for the war of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and during the World War hundreds of soldiers were not only drilled there but

ciated with Washington. A beautiful oak at Geneva, New York, has been placed in the Hall of Fame because of the fact that General Lafayette made

a speech under it while touring America. It is in sight of what was the stockade of the Six Nations. On Armistice Day exercises were held under the tree which has a circumference of 24 feet at a point 2 feet above the ground.

The Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., has marked an historic tree at Tiffin, Ohio, which is nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame of the American Forestry Association by Mrs. John Locke. This tree stood as a sapling just inside Fort Ball during the War of 1812. Opposite it is the site of the home of General W. H. Gibson, celebrated in the Civil War and afterwards as an orator. The tree, now as thriving as ever, is on the property of Mrs. Lola Van Tine.

There is a renowned elm at Oberlin College, Ohio, under which the first log house was erected in 1833. Oberlin is noted for being the first coeducational school in America if not in the world.

One of the most famous trees in New England is the Kane Pine at Brattleboro, Vt., nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame by Mrs. Robert E. Dunklee, historian of the Brattleboro Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. This tree is named in honor of Kane, the Arctic explorer who carved his initials on the pine. The Kane Lodge of Masons in New York City has just marked the Centennial of Kane's birth by presenting to Admiral Peary's son a medal which was to have been given to the Admiral, a member of that lodge.



D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BE ADVANCED

By a large majority vote the Thirtieth Continental Congress *advanced the subscription price of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE* from one dollar to two dollars a year.

The new rates will go into effect on July 1, 1921.

Until that date subscriptions will be accepted at the old rate of one dollar a year.

The price of single copies of the magazine hereafter will be twenty-five cents each.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

E. V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman, Magazine Committee.

STATE CONFERENCES

ALABAMA

The Twenty-second Annual State Conference of the Alabama Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the "Magic City"—Birmingham—on December 1, 1920, the State Regent, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, presiding.

During the strenuous days of the war, the Alabama Daughters decided to eliminate large social functions at the Conferences, and direct the expense thus incurred to philanthropic and educational work. This has been found so satisfactory that the old mode of lavish entertainment has never been resumed, and the Conference is on a strictly business basis.

The opening session was devoted to an address of welcome by Miss Hattie Morton, of General Sumter Chapter, and a response by Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Regent of the baby chapter of the State, "Christopher Gadsden," of Gadsden; the report of the State Regent, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, and an address by Rev. Middleton S. Barnwell, rector of the Church of the Advent, Birmingham, on a subject of most vital importance—"Americanization." Following this was a recitation, "I am an American." The audience then stood, and made the pledge of allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. James Lane, of Sylacauga.

The first business session opened promptly with a representative attendance. The business of the Conference was dispatched promptly and efficiently. One new chapter has been formed, the "Christopher Gadsden," and two others are in formation. Excellent work was reported by the chapters, and much activity shown in all lines of patriotic endeavor. A special feature of the Conference was an "Open Forum," led by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, in which matters of mutual interest were informally discussed by the delegates. Questions were asked and answered, personal experiences in various lines of work were given, and many happy suggestions received. The Daughters derived great benefit and inspiration from this free interchange of thought. The local work of the Alabama Daughters now centers in the establishment and maintenance of a mountain school, which has been honored by the name of the beloved Daughter of the State, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. Many well-deserved honors have come to this noble woman during her long and

useful life of love and devoted service to others, and the Alabama Daughters felt that in making this spontaneous testimony of the love they bear her, they are in very truth honoring themselves, and at the same time assuring the success of the school, for no worthy undertaking endowed with such a name could fail of achievement.

The State Regent, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, has, with faithfulness, good judgment and efficiency served the Daughters of our State for three years. She declined reelection at the conclusion of her second term, but the newly elected Regent, on account of illness and sorrow in her family, resigned before her confirmation by the Congress, as did the Vice Regent, leaving the State in the unprecedented condition of being without a Regent. On advice from the President General, it was decided that Mrs. Pearson was still State Regent, and, laying aside many cherished personal plans, she again dedicated her time and interest to the guiding and conduct of the State work for another year.

The following officers were elected, subject to the confirmation of the Continental Congress in April, 1921: Regent, Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Gadsden, and Vice Regent, Mrs. Stanley Finch, Mobile.

(MRS. C. M.) ANNIE SOUTHERNE TARDY,
State Secretary.

FLORIDA

The Nineteenth Annual Conference, Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Miami on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January, 1921, when Everglades Chapter, of which Mrs. E. G. Sewell, the State Regent, is a member, entertained in a most cordial fashion over fifty Florida Daughters, and was honored by having our beloved President General, Mrs. Minor, as its guest, as well as our Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, and the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Buel, who is also Vice Chairman of the Immigrant Manual Fund Committee. The presence of the National Officers and many distinguished visitors who are wintering in Miami made the Conference an extremely interesting one, for 18 States were represented among those who attended the sessions of Conference. The

meetings were held in the auditorium of the Elks' Home, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and the D.A.R. emblem illuminated by small electric lights hung back of the platform, making the scene a miniature Memorial Continental Hall. This beautiful emblem was presented by Mrs. Sewell to the Florida Daughters and will be used at all future Conferences.

Bugle call at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 18th announced the entrance of the pages dressed in Puritan costumes escorting the President General and State Officers to the platform to the strains of the "Coronation March," played by Arthur Pryor's Band. After the singing of "America," the invocation was given by Mrs. Grace Manlove, Chaplain of the hostess Chapter. The "American's Creed" was repeated, and the Salute to the Flag was given.

Mayor Smith, of Miami, extended the welcome of the city and the Chamber of Commerce expressed its cordial welcome through Mr. Shutz. Mrs. H. Fletcher Fordham, Regent of Everglades Chapter, welcomed the Daughters, and Mrs. James A. Craig, Vice Regent of the State, responded for the Conference. Mrs. Sewell then presented the President General, who gave a most inspiring address on the subject "Home and Country," emphasizing the great necessity for faithful patriotic work during these dangerous days of our nation's life and urging us to stand staunchly back of the National Society in its every undertaking. Mrs. Minor bade us study the history of our Pilgrim ancestors, that by emulating their Godly example we may keep our country up to the high principles upon which it was founded. Greetings were extended by the ex-State Regents and honored guests; also by visitors from many States, and the Secretary, Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., read telegrams and greetings from the Regents of still other States.

A report of the last Continental Congress was made by Mrs. J. J. Kindred, Past State Regent. The reports of State Officers and State Chairmen of National Committees showed that each department of state and national work is being carried on with all possible zeal and efficiency.

Especially gratifying was the report of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE Chairman, Miss Annie Locke, which showed that Florida has the largest percentage of subscribers among its members of any state. During the last year, the State Regent offered a prize of \$50 in gold to the chapter first acquiring a 100 per cent. subscription list. This prize was awarded to Maria Jefferson Chapter, of St. Augustine, Mrs. V. C. Capo, Regent, and Mrs. John B. Floyd, Magazine Chairman, accepted the generous prize and congratulations for their work in behalf of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The President General gave some important

suggestions on national work, urging the Florida Daughters to respond to every call of the National Board of Management, so that we may work in perfect unison and continue to enjoy the privileges we have under our charter as a national organization. The reports of Chapter Regents were most encouraging, showing splendid work along all patriotic lines and a steady gain in membership. During the last four years the Society in Florida has nearly doubled its membership.

Through the appeal of Mrs. G. C. Frissell, State Chairman on Preservation of Historic Spots, an enthusiastic interest was aroused in the work the Colonial Dames of Florida are doing in placing a handsome tablet in Fort Marion at St. Augustine, marking it as one of America's most historic spots and depicting in bronze the four great periods of its history. The Daughters responded most generously toward helping in this work, and a large sum was raised through the donations of chapters and individuals.

The subject of Valley Forge also met an enthusiastic response and the Conference voted to place the Florida coat-of-arms in Washington Chapel.

Mrs. Livingston Hunter gave an interesting talk on national work, telling how much was actually accomplished by the small annual dues paid in to the National Society. Mrs. Buel spoke to the Conference, giving details of the work of the Immigrant Manual Fund Committee and showing the great value of this publication for our future citizens.

The musical selections throughout the Conference were thoroughly enjoyed, Mrs. F. M. Hudson, of Miami, being the soloist, while Arthur Pryor and his band gave much pleasure in rendering many beautiful numbers. The social affairs given by the hostess Chapter were beautiful in every detail. A brilliant reception was given by Mrs. Sewell, State Regent, at her home in honor of the President General and State Officers on January 17th, when several hundred guests were invited to meet them. A luncheon was given on January 18th at the home of Mrs. H. Fletcher Fordham, Regent of Everglades Chapter, and proved a charming occasion. On the same evening, a banquet was given at the Miami Country Club by the State Regent and hostess Chapter. This affair was most enjoyable, there being present a number of noted after-dinner speakers, among whom were our President General and Hon. William Jennings Bryan.

On the last day of the Conference, the local chapter, Children of the American Revolution, gave a luncheon at Cocoanut Grove, after which the Daughters enjoyed a wonderful drive around the Magic City, visiting the famous Dearing estate, Miami Beach, and were given a delightful reception at the home of Mr. Bryan. At the

conclusion of the drive, a tea was given by Mrs. Gratiny, making a fitting end to a round of delightful functions.

The Conference, both socially and from a business standpoint, was a pronounced success, and all who attended went away with fresh inspiration for work and a stronger love for the National Society and the fond associations it offers to its members.

IDA FLOYD WHITE,
Recording Secretary.

KENTUCKY

The Twenty-fourth Kentucky State Conference, D.A.R., convened October 27 and 28, 1920, in the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, and while not a large Conference, it was most harmonious and pleasant.

The room was artistically decorated by the Finncastle Chapter, the collection of flags used being loaned by Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, and the musical selections were rendered by the pupils of Professor Cowles, of the Louisville Conservatory of Music. The new State Regent, Mrs. J. M. Arnold, of Covington, presided over the Conference. The other State Officers present were Mrs. George Baker, Vice Regent; Miss Elizabeth Grimes, Treasurer; Mrs. John Herring, Historian, and Mrs. William Rodes, Recording Secretary.

After the opening exercises and addresses, a beautiful memorial service was held in honor of those who had died during the year, among them our

State Regent, Mrs. Mary Magoffin Shackelford, and Mrs. Jennie Chinn Morton.

Mrs. Shackelford was president of the Woman's Club of Frankfort, and was widely known in Kentucky; distinguished not only for her intellect, but because of her beauty. She was the granddaughter of Beriah Magoffin, one of Kentucky's war governors, and the great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky; also a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Hart, one of the early pioneers of Kentucky.

The work of the Kentucky D.A.R.'s during the past year was satisfactory and chapter reports were most encouraging along all lines of work. There are 36 chapters, with a total active membership of 1585, a gain of 118 during this year.

Two pioneer places of historical interest were marked during the year. The site of McClellan's Fort was marked in June by the Big Spring Chapter, of Georgetown, with a granite monument, on which were carved the names of the Revolutionary heroes buried in Scott County and of those who gave their lives for their country in the World War. This station or fort near the Royal Spring, and where Georgetown now stands, was the first settlement made, November, 1775, by the McClellans—Alex, William and John—and Andrew and Francis McConnell, David Perry and Charles Le Compt. These men came down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh in April, 1775, up the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek to this



MRS. MARY MAGOFFIN SHACKELFORD

STATE REGENT OF KENTUCKY, WHOSE DEATH OCCURRED ON MARCH 22, 1920

spot, and in the summer of 1776 they erected this station, the first one fortified north of the Kentucky River.

The Logan-Whitley Chapter, of Stanford, placed a bronze tablet on the old Whitley mansion, built by Col. William Whitley, 1786, on the site of his fort (1779). This two-story brick house, claimed to be the first in Kentucky, was the refuge of the pioneers from the Indians.

Through the efforts of Mrs. George Baker, of the Frankfort Chapter, a plot of ground in the Frankfort Cemetery has been given to the D.A.R. of Kentucky. On this, the State Conference voted to erect a monument to the soldiers of the American Revolution and to remove as many bodies to this lot as possible from the old neglected country burying grounds.

The interest of this the Twenty-fourth State Conference centered in the plan, proposed by Mrs. Christopher D. Chenault, of founding a school in the mountainous district of our State, to be called the Kentucky State D.A.R. School, and the enthusiastic committee, of which Mrs. Chenault was made chairman, hopes to visit the various places which have been suggested as available sites.

The social side of the State Conference was delightful. The John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, gave an evening reception in the Seelbach Hotel in honor of the delegates. The committee in charge of this charming affair comprised Mrs. J. B. Champ, Regent; Mrs. Sallie Ewing Marshall Hardy, Vice Regent, and Mrs. John W. Chenault.

Mrs. John Middleton, of the Fincastle Chapter, entertained the State Officers at luncheon at the Pendennis Club, and Mrs. Alexander Humphreys opened her lovely country home "Fincastle" to the delegates and gave them a beautiful afternoon tea. Besides these more formal affairs, there were numerous other small gatherings, which brought the members of this Conference in closer touch.

Thus ended the Twenty-fourth Kentucky State Conference, which was one of the most interesting we have ever held.

(MRS. WILLIAM) MARY F. H. RODES,
State Recording Secretary.

MISSOURI

The Twenty-first Annual State Conference of Missouri was held in St. Louis, beginning on Monday, October 25, 1920, and closing Wednesday, the 27th. The Cornelia Green Chapter, D.A.R., presided as hostess in honor of Missouri's State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. Missouri had the largest representation she has ever had, due to the fact that our Daughters now come to the Conference not to be entertained

but paying their own expenses. The presence of our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, gave our Conference a charming resemblance to a big national congress.

The meeting was also honored by the presence of the following State Regents: Mrs. Chubbuck, of Illinois, and Mrs. Felter, of Indiana. The program featured the election of State Officers and the election of the American hawthorn to the dignity of the Missouri D.A.R. state flower, to be recommended at this session of the Legislature for the state flower of Missouri. A banner of exquisite design and splendid workmanship was presented to the organization by the State Board.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. After an invocation by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, the "American's Creed," "Star-Spangled Banner" and Flag Salute, with several musical numbers, were given.

Following the address of welcome on behalf of the city of St. Louis, by Col. I. A. Hedges, Mrs. Edward T. Jackson, representing the Cornelia Green Chapter, as its Regent, extended cordial greeting on behalf of the hostess chapter.

Greetings from the Sons of the Revolution were extended by Mr. W. D. Vandiver and Mr. George T. Parker. Presidents of State organizations were represented by Mrs. George A. Still, Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. L. M. Ottofy, State Society, Daughters of 1812; Mrs. J. P. Higgins, State Society, U.D.C. Following a response by Mrs. George Edward George, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green extended greetings to the President General. Mrs. Wallace Delafield, our Honorary Vice President General, also cordially greeted the assembly. The musical numbers were followed by a memorial program.

Monday afternoon was given to the reading of reports by the State Officers, and that night a reception was held in honor of the President General, Mrs. Minor, and the State Regent, Mrs. J. Moss, with the Cornelia Green Chapter as hostess, in the Statler Hotel.

Tuesday's program embraced reports of State Chairmen and chapter reports. The Conference adjourned to attend an afternoon "tea" given by Webster Groves Chapter in honor of Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. John Trigg Moss at the home of Mrs. C. M. Skinner, in Webster Groves.

On Tuesday evening prizes were awarded for best scrap-book, magazine subscriptions and increase in membership, books for library and C.A.R. announcements, and for best essay on the subject, "A Contest in the Kingdom of Flowers," presented by the State Historian, Mrs. W. L. Webb.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, greatest number of subscriptions

during the year, \$10 in gold to Jefferson Chapter, of St. Louis. Five dollars in gold for best scrap-book went to Gov. George Wyliss Chapter, of Hannibal. The first prize for essay, \$10 in gold, given by Mrs. W. L. Webb, was won by Mrs. Clara Lindley Finch, of the Major Molly Chapter, of Hamilton. Mrs. Finch named the aster as her choice for state flower. The second prize, a five-dollar gold piece, given by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, was awarded to Mrs. W. B. Kinealy, of St. Louis, whose favorite flower was the daisy. Mrs. McGregor, State Director of the C.A.R., awarded two prizes of \$5 each to two little girls, members of the Betsy Hall Society of Kansas, and Betty Dale Society of Armstrong, for their essays on Missouri history.

Mrs. Kitt, as State Librarian, awarded a prize of \$5 in gold to the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, for the best set of books sent to the library of Memorial Continental Hall during this past year.

The \$10 prize offered for the greatest increase in new members during the year, October 1, 1919, to October 1, 1920, was awarded to the Allen Morton Watkins Chapter, of Richmond.

The Daughters voted to buy new lace curtains for the Missouri room in Memorial Continental Hall and also voted to purchase a handsome silk flag to replace the one of bunting that Missouri now has hanging there.

We also voted to have a new State Committee, namely, "Genealogical Research" Committee, and Mrs. George McElhiney, of St. Charles, was appointed State Chairman. This Conference also voted to mark as a state the most historical unmarked spot in the state during the coming year. We voted to endorse the "Permanent Memorial Highway."

On Wednesday beautiful musical selections were rendered, and committees were listened to, much discussion being given to the plan for the Ozark School.

Also, a committee was appointed to plan for a D.A.R. program to celebrate the 100th birthday of Missouri this year, 1921. Mrs. A. H. Connally is chairman of that committee.

All who attended the meeting were heard to exclaim, "A wonderful Conference!" "The best we have ever had!"

(MRS. W. L.) MABELLE BROWN WEBB,
Retiring State Historian.

NEW YORK

The members of the Twenty-fourth Conference of the New York Daughters assembled in historic Saratoga Springs on October 7 and 8, 1920, as guests of Saratoga Chapter. Its sessions were held in the Casino, the auditorium of which was appropriately decorated with the

D.A.R. insignia, palms and flags, one of them a Betsy Ross flag.

The processional was played by Miss Claire Brezee. The National and State Officers were each escorted to the platform by pages, attired in white and wearing blue ribbon badges. These young women were graduates of the Bemis Heights Society, C.A.R., and have now become members of the Saratoga Chapter. Miss Clara Grant Walworth, granddaughter of Mrs. Walworth, was the special page of the President General. Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, presided, followed by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Vice President General; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Founder of the C.A.R.; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles Melville Bull, Vice State Regent; Mrs. John P. Mosher, State Director of the C.A.R., and the other State Officers.

The call to order was given by the State Regent, Mrs. Nash, and the invocation by Mrs. Silas N. Sherwood, State Chaplain, followed by singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Miss Selma Ladzinski, and the Salute to the Flag. Mrs. Samuel R. Davenport, Regent of Saratoga Chapter, graciously welcomed the Daughters, and, quoting from an Indian legend, extended the Chapter's greeting with "much all heart." In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Benjamin Knickerbocker Walbridge extended the city's welcome to the delegates.

Both Mrs. Davenport and Mr. Walbridge called attention to the fact that the Conference was meeting in the home city of Ellen Harden Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society, and in doing so both paid high tribute to her. Dr. Charles Henry Keyes, President of the Skidmore School of Arts, extended a greeting in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. To these addresses of welcome Mrs. Nash graciously responded and referred briefly to the historic dates on which the Conference was being held. In 1767 the first Continental Congress met in New York on this date, and in 1777 occurred the Battle of Saratoga. Mrs. Nash in her interesting address spoke of the aims of the National Society, and gave a splendid account of the State's work during the year, urging the support of chapters in the different objects for which the State was working.

Then followed the introduction of the guests of honor, each one bringing cordial greeting from the home chapter and State, after which Mrs. Minor delivered a patriotic address, taking as her subject "Home and Country."

The afternoon session opened with a piano solo by Miss Gertrude Carragan. The report

of the Committee on the Revision of the By-Laws was read by Mrs. Bull, Chairman, and the revised By-Laws were adopted, making the term of State Officers three years to conform with those of the National Society. The address of the afternoon, "The Historic Worth of Saratoga," given by ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, received the appreciative applause of the Daughters and a rising vote of thanks. Reports of State Officers and State Committees were given. The Credential Committee's report gave the voting body of the Conference as 142, with more than that number of visiting Daughters and alternates, making it one of the largest State gatherings ever held.

Friday morning the Conference was opened by Mrs. Nash, and the invocation was given by Mrs. Sherwood. An innovation, which received general approval, came when at the roll call of chapters, the Regents handed their reports to the Vice State Regent, for publication in the year book, of which each chapter received a copy. A beautiful memorial service was given by Mrs. Sherwood for departed members. Mrs. C. Fred Boshart paid a special tribute to Mrs. Willard S. Augsburg, who had served the Society as State Regent, Historian General, and was Honorary State Regent at the time of her death.

Mrs. Nash then introduced Dr. James Sullivan, State Historian. Adjournment was later taken for luncheon at the Worden, where the National and State Officers and distinguished guests were entertained by the Saratoga Chapter.

The afternoon session opened with the singing of the "Song of the Empire State" by Mrs. Charles B. Andrus. Mr. William E. Smith, State Superintendent of Immigrant Education, was introduced by Mrs. Nash, and spoke on "Closer Coöperation Between the D.A.R. and State Americanization Work." Mrs. Harvey Tyson White, Chairman of the Tellers, reported the entire State Board reelected for two years, making their whole term of service three years.

The State Conference has so increased in numbers and the necessary business to be transacted, that it was decided to continue the sessions for three days next year, convening on Wednesday. Singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience, and the benediction by Mrs. Sherwood, closed the Conference.

The Children of the American Revolution met Wednesday afternoon for a Conference, the guests of Bemis Heights Society, which celebrated its 25th anniversary. Mrs. John P. Mosher, State Director, presiding. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the children's society, was guest of honor, and addressed the children, her slogan for them being "Law and Order." Delegates were present from all nearby Societies.

The social features were not forgotten. On

Wednesday evening Mrs. Davenport cordially received the members of the Conference at an informal reception at her home. Thursday afternoon Mrs. George Sanford Andrews was "at home" to the Daughters at the Andrews home-stead. Thursday evening the Saratoga Chapter gave a reception to the President General, National and State Officers, and all Daughters, in the Casino.

FLORENCE S. B. MENGES,
State Historian.

NORTH DAKOTA

New officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution of North Dakota for the ensuing year were elected at the State Conference held in Bismarck on March 15 and 16, 1921, as follows:

Regent, Mrs. G. N. Young; Vice Regent, Mrs. M. A. Hildreth; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. W. Haggert; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. T. Owens; Treasurer, Miss Stella Buchanan; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. E. A. Thorberg; Historian, Mrs. Archer Crane; Librarian, Mrs. Kate Glaspell, Jamestown.

The report of Mrs. George M. Young, State Regent, was read by Mrs. D. T. Owens, of Bismarck, State Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Young's report was optimistic about work done the past year and the prospect of growth of the National Society for the coming year.

Fargo was chosen as the next place of meeting on invitation of Dacotah Chapter.

Reports of officers showed that the chapters of the State had faithfully performed their duties during the past year.

The reports of the chapter Regents were next heard and showed that Americanization had been the keynote of the work throughout the State. The reports were:

Mrs. John Tracy, Sakakawea Chapter, Valley City, read by Miss Esther Clark. Mrs. E. A. Thorberg, Minneshoshe Chapter, Bismarck. Mrs. M. A. Hildreth, Dacotah Chapter, Fargo, read by Mrs. Haggert. Mrs. Don Nierling, Fort Seward Chapter, Jamestown. Mrs. Thos. Kane, Red River Valley Chapter, Grand Forks.

It was found that there are at the present time three new chapters being organized, one at Minot, with Mrs. Ward Newman as Organizing Regent; one at Devils Lake, with Mrs. A. M. Powell as Organizing Regent, and the third at Mandan, with Mrs. A. M. Bowers as Organizing Regent. The reports from these new chapters were very enthusiastic, and the delegates to next year's Conference will without a doubt include representatives from all the new chapters.

MRS. DAVID T. OWENS,
Corresponding Secretary.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION, 1815-1856

The period from 1815 to 1856 is one of development along constitutional and economic lines, a feature better brought out in a topical than in a chronological arrangement. The constitutional questions of the first two decades, complicated by the economic issues brought out by the material growth of the nation, all become merged in the later years in the overshadowing question of slavery. For a single book, Burgess' *Middle Period* covers the entire period, but mainly from the constitutional side. Three volumes of the American Nation: Turner's *Rise of the New West*, Macdonald's *Jacksonian Democracy*, and Garrison's *Westward Extension*, are especially useful, with the general works already noted. Special phases are covered by Bogart's *Economic History*, Dewey's *Financial History* and Stanwood's *History of the Presidency*.

Constitutional Growth.

1. National feeling, 1816-1820.
Babcock: *Rise of American Nationality*, ch. 11.
2. Chief Justice Marshall and his influence.
Johnson: *Union and Democracy* (Riverside History), ch. 19.
Babcock: 18.
3. The Growth of Nationality—Webster.
Wilson: iv, 20-28.
Macdonald: *Jacksonian Democracy*, 93-111, or
McMaster: v, 11-24.
4. State Sovereignty and Nullification—Calhoun.
Schouler: iv, 85-110, or
McMaster vi, 153-171.
5. Foreign Relations.
The Monroe Doctrine.
Turner: *Rise of the New West*, ch. 12.
Schouler: iii, 279-292.
For its later development see
Coolidge: *The United States as a World Power*, ch. 5.
6. Texas.
Wilson: iv, 110-112.
Garrison: *Westward Extension*, 22-34.
McMaster: vii, 391-406.
7. The Mexican War.
Wilson: iv, 117-122.
Garrison: ch. 15.
Dodd: *Expansion and Conflict* (Riverside History), 153-160.
8. Oregon.
Garrison: 34-42, 157-173.
Schouler: iv, 504-514.

Economic Development.

- Dodd: ch. 10.
Bassett: 461-465, 480-485.
9. The Westward Movement.
Turner: ch. 5, 6.
Dodd: ch. 2.
Bogart: *Economic History of the United States*, 170-184.
10. Manufactures and the Tariff.
Bogart: ch. 11.
Article *Tariff* in *New International Encyclopædia* or *Britannica*.
The Development of Transportation.
11. "Internal Improvements."
Bogart: 186-200.
12. The Railroads.
McMaster: vi, 187-194.
13. Finance—The Bank of the United States.
Wilson: iv, 41-60.
Macdonald: ch. 7.
Dewey: *Financial History of the United States*, 197-210.
The Slavery Question.
14. Slavery and Cotton.
Turner: ch. 4.
15. The Abolitionists.
Wilson: iv, 76-80.
Hart: *Slavery and Abolition* (American Nation), 170-187.
Slavery and Expansion.
16. The Missouri Compromise.
Turner: 149-171.
Johnson: 270-280.
17. The Aftermath of the Mexican War.
Wilson: iv, 123-136.
Elson: iii, 186-204.
18. The Compromise of 1850.
Schouler: v, 181-199.
Garrison: 315-330.



Randolph

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Worrall

RANDOLPH

Robert Randolph, of Hams, Co. Essex, England, gent, married the daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Hawkhurst, Co. Kent, England. Their son, William, 1572-1660, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Law, and their son Thomas was the poet whose works have been edited by Hazlett. Their second son Richard, who married Eliza, daughter of Richard Ryland, was the grandfather of William Randolph, 1651-1711, who was the progenitor of the Randolphs of America.

William Randolph, at one time, bought the whole of Sir Thomas Dale's settlement, 5000 acres, and as much more from other persons, reaching down to Four-mile Creek, on the James River, Virginia.

He was a member of the House of Burgesses, Speaker of the House, Attorney General, and member of the Royal Council. He married Mary, daughter of Henry and Catherine Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, Va., a direct descendant of the Scotch Earls of Murray. Her grandmother, Joan Busley, who married Henry Isham, Sr., was Maid of the Wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth. She was also a direct descendant of Alfred the Great, Edward the Elder, King of England, of Henry I, King of France, and his wife Anne of Austria, of Heingst, King of Saxony, A. D. 434.

The Randolphs have intermarried with the Peytons, Bollings, Blands, Burwells, Pages and other families of prominence in the United States, one marrying Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.

It is through these lines also that Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson, wife of former President Woodrow Wilson, traces her Colonial ancestry.

WORRALL

Sir Hubert de Warel, Lord of Arles in Provence, and several of his sons were with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings, 1066; three of the sons fell in this battle, and William granted the coat-of-arms to Sir Hubert de Warel for his gallantry, and gave him large possessions in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, and in the latter he, by grant, erected a stately palace. His name is also recorded in the Doomsday Book. He was succeeded by his youngest son, Rodolph, who founded the Monastery of Blackburn.

Sir William de Warel, during the wars in the Holy Land, accompanied Richard, Cœur de Lion, and was the means of saving his life by defeating an ambuscade, headed by an Eastern noble. In return he received from the King the arms, which the family retained until its titles lapsed. His only son, Rudiger, Count of Arles, had estates in Provence. Upon his death he was interred in the Monastery of Arles.

From this time the name was changed to Wirrell, then Worrell and now Worrall is in general use.

The Worralls of Pennsylvania and the eastern shore of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, through John Worrall, who came with the colony of William Penn, are lineal descendants of Sir Hubert de Warel. Both Dean Swift and the poet Dryden belonged to this family; also the authoress, Miss Muloch.

Descendants of John Worrall still reside on and own land given to him by grant from William Penn in the early days of the Colony.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

4182. WILLIAMS.—Robert Williams came to America in 1638. His ch were Samuel Isaac, Stephen & Thomas (page 29). Isaac, b Sept. 1, 1638, at Roxbury, m Martha Park & d at the age of 70 years. Their ch were Isaac, Martha, William, b Feb. 2, 1665, a minister of Hatfield, & seven others. William Williams graduated at Harvard, 1683, & settled in Hatfield, Mass.; m 1st Elizabeth Cotton & 2nd a dau of Solomon Stoddard; their ch were Solomon, William & six others. He d about 1746 (pages 169–170). William Williams 2nd, b 1788, graduated at Harvard, 1705, m Hannah, dau of Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass., his father's second w's sister, before his father m. He d Mar. 6, 17—, at Weston, Mass. His ch were Col. Wm., Elizabeth, Anna, Nathaniel, of Lanesboro; Lucy, Mercy, Esther, Dr. Solomon & Hannah. Nathaniel Williams m Dolly or Dorothy Stratton, dau of the old Indian fighter. He served in the Rev War & spent the last yrs of his life in Lanesborough. I trace this line back to Dr. John Cotton, of Boston fame, & to Anne Bradstreet, the first American poet, & to Governor Simon Bradstreet & Governor Thomas Dudley & on to the Royal Family of England. The above references refer to the "Genealogy and History of the Family of Williams," 1847, by Stephen W. Williams.—*Mrs. W. H. Cortright*, Homer, Mich.

6555. BIRD.—Williamson Bird, Captain of Mil., of Prince Edward Co., Va., during the Rev, m Phoebe Price, moved to Wilkes Co., Ga., abt 1788. His will, recorded there Mar. 11, 1802, mentions his w Phoebe, and ch Price, Philemon, Betsy Woodall, Fanny Price, Tabitha,

Katy Switchy, Dyer, Williamson, & John. Son Philemon Bird, of Prince Edward Co., Va., moved to Wilkes Co., Ga., abt 1788. His will, recorded there May 7, 1810, mentions his w Mary & ch Diana Evering, Lee, Job, Molly Ogletree, Robert, Williamson, James, Katy Heard, Buford, Elizabeth Jourdan, George & Philemon, deceased. Think his w's maiden name was Mary Lee.—*J. P. Mott*, Valdosta, Ga.

8974. HARMAN-HARMON.—Francis Harmon came in ship *Love* with w & 2 ch, Sarah & John. John settled in Springfield in 1635, m Elizabeth —. Their ch were John, Samuel, Sarah, b Sept. 4, 1644, Joseph, b Jan. 4, 1647, Elizabeth, b 1649, Mary, 1651, Nathaniel, Mar. 13, 1653, Ebenezer, Aug. 12, 1657. Nathaniel Harmon, b May 15, 1653, at Springfield, d there May 2, 1712, m at Suffield, Mary Skinner, b Winsor, Sept., 1667, d at Suffield. Tehy had 10 ch. Their oldest child, Nathaniel, b at Suffield, Jan. 15, 1686, d Oct. 16, 1763, m at Suffield, Aug. 24, 1710, Esther Austin, b at Suffield, Jan. 11, 1686, d at Suffield. Nine ch. The third, Asahel, b at Suffield, July 6, 1726, d Dorset, m in Suffield, Mary Parsons, b Springfield, May 2, 1722, d Apr. 16, 1817. They had 4 ch. Dau Abigail, b Suffield, Apr. 2, 1756, d Dorset, Nov. 29, 1847, m Jan. 21, 1779, at Dorset, Vt., Moses Kent. References: Records of Suffield, Conn. History of Suffield, and the Genealogy willed to the Town by General George Harmon.—*Mrs. Wm. B. Birge*, 2 Huntington Place, Norwich, Conn.

9944. KELLOGG.—Write to Miss Jessie Blair, Sedalia, Mo., in reference to Samuel Kellogg who m June 2, 1768–9, Anna, dau of Absalom & Martha Young Blair, of Blandford, Mass. The Kelloggs lived in Williamstown, Mass., & some

of this Blair line went to Vt. Samuel Kellogg m 2ndly Isabella Blair, sister of his 1st w. See Perry's History of Williamstown, Mass. Please send me the Kellogg descent.—*Dr. E. M. H. Moore*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

8856a. POWERS-PETTEGREW.—Betsy Powers, b Oct. 20, 1770, d June 8, 1816, was the dau of William & Elizabeth (Gates) Powers. The intention of their marriage in 1765 is recorded in Stow, Mass. William was b in Littleton, Mass., Dec. 30, 1740. Late in life he moved to Groton, N. H., where he d Mar. 13, 1829. He was a Rev soldier, was with General Stark at Bennington, Vt. Elizabeth Gates, w of William Powers, was the dau of Ephriam Gates & his 1st w Dorothy, who was b May 3, 1737, & d Nov. 9, 1823. William was the son of Gideon & Lydia (Russell) Powers, & Gideon was the son of Isaac Powers, b 1665, & his w Mrs. Mary (Poulter) (Wingship) Powers, of Nashoba & Medford, Mass., whom he m in 1701. Isaac was the son of the Emigrant Walter Powers, 1639-1693, who m in 1661 Tinal Shepard, dau of Ralph, of Concord, Mass.—*Mrs. W. H. Cortright*, Homer, Mich.

Gideon Powers, father of William, was b in Littleton, Mass., 1729, & d in Temple, N. H., 1789. He also had Rev record, as he was one of the Signers of the Association Test. References for the above family data & Rev services are the "Powers Family," by Amos H. Powers, and New Hampshire State Papers, Volume 8, page 288.—*Genealogical Editor*.

9937. GRAAF-GRAF.—Hans (John) Graff was b in Switzerland, 1661. About 1695, due to the persecutions of the Mennonites, the religious sect to which he belonged, he left Switzerland & took up his abode in Alsace, France, where he remained until he emigrated to America & settled in Germantown, Pa. He finally made his home in Lancaster Co., in the township Earl (Graff), named in honor of him, as its most respected inhabitant. By trading with the Indians he laid the foundation of his great fortune. He was assigned to positions of trust & importance by the Governor & Board of Council of the Province. His sons were Peter, David, who lived to be 62 years old, who m a Miss Moyer & had son David, who m Barbara Hirst; John, Daniel, Marcus & Samuel. Reference: Biographical History of Lancaster Co., Pa., by Alex. Harris, pp. 237-239.—*Genealogical Editor*.

9944. KELLOGG.—Samuel Kellogg, son of Capt. Ezekiel, b Feb. 1, 1739, m 1st Lucy Snow, perhaps dau of Jacob & Abigail Wyman Snow, who were m in Woburn, Mass., Apr. 8, 1740. Abigail d & Jacob m 2ndly Apr. 22, 1805, Mrs. Sally (Fisk) Southwick, widow of Benj. Southwick, of New Salem. He resided in New Salem, where his ch were b. His second w was dismissed from the church in New Salem & recommended to the church in Sangerfield, N. Y., Apr.

20, 1816, at abt which time he probably removed to that place. He is said to have been a soldier in the Rev & was one of sixteen who marched to reinforce the army at Bennington, but did not arrive until the battle was over. He had nine ch by the first w & four by the second. Reference: "The Kelloggs in the New World," by Timothy Hopkins, Vol. 1, page 140.—*Ella M. Rorabeck*, 1848 Liberty St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Samuel Kellogg was a soldier in Captain Harris' Co., Colonel Simond's Regiment of Mass. He was one of those who marched to reinforce the army at Bennington. Ch by first w, Lucy Snow, were Benjamin, bap. 1770, m Permelia Trask; Samuel, bap. 1771, m Susannah Felton; Lucy, bap. 1773, m Elva Allen; Sarah, bap. 1775, m Peter Sampson; Hannah Snow, bap. 1777, m 1st Joseph Putnam, 2nd Sylvanus Ward; Nathaniel, bap. 1781, m Sarah Stowell; Jonathan, bap. 1784, unm.; Barnabas, bap. 1786; Experience. Ch by 2nd w: Warren, 1805, m Melissa Beck; Daniel Fisk, 1807, m Emily Dunham; Experience m Aranus Livermore. Samuel Kellogg was b in New Salem, Miss., & d probably in Sangerfield, N. Y. His record of Rev service has been accepted. Samuel Kellogg was the son of Capt. Ezekiel Kellogg, b in Hadley, Mass., Apr. 15, 1697, m abt 1723, Elizabeth Partridge, b in Hadley, Sept. 22, 1701, dau of Samuel Partridge, Jr., b Jan. 21, 1672, m Mary Cotton, dau of Rev. Seaborn Cotton & Dorothy Dudley. Samuel Partridge was the son of Col. Samuel Partridge, of Hatfield, Mass. Representative 1685-6, colonel of regiment, Judge of Probate, one of the Council, after the death of Col. Pynchon, 1703, the most important man of the western part of the Province. Capt. Ezekiel Kellogg resided in Hadley & New Salem & was a soldier in the French & Indian War, in Col. Williams' Regt., served 10 days, travelled 44 miles during the siege of Fort William Henry. Commanded a company against the Indians & had charge of the Fort at New Salem built for the protection of families of the settlers. His father, Nathaniel Kellogg, was b in Hadley, Oct. 8, 1669, & m June 28, 1692, Sarah Boltwood, b in Hadley, Oct. 1, 1672, dau of Sergeant Samuel Boltwood & Sarah Lewis, dau of William Lewis, 1st Recorder of Farmington, Conn., 1645, & gr-dau of William Lewis, an original settler of Hartford, 1636. Nathaniel Kellogg was in Deerfield, 1693, when the town was attacked by the Indians. Lieutenant of militia, Selectman of Hadley, 1717-21-24-27-37. He d Oct. 30, 1750. He was the son of Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, who was the son of Martin Kellogg, bap. in Great Leighs, Eng., Apr. 1, 1626, who m 2ndly Abigail Terry, b in Windsor, Conn., Sept. 21, 1646, dau of Stephen Terry, who was the son of John Terry & Mary White, who came to America on the

Mary & John in 1630.—*John Watt*, 1828 State St., New Orleans, La.

8851. RUFFIN.—This query was partly answered in the February, 1921, Magazine, but the name of Francis Ruffin's 1st w was not given. She was Hannah Cocke, and her ch were Thomas, John, Robert & Hannah Ruffin. Hannah m C. Seward. Reference: *William & Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 18.—*Miss Susan A. Harris*, 484 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga.

8969. DINSMORE.—An addition to answer in March, 1921, Magazine. James Dinsmore emigrated to this country from Ireland & settled first in Fayette Township, Alleghany Co., Pa., & on July 21, 1795, purchased 275 acres of land in Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., of Joshua Anderson. On this farm James Dinsmore lived & d at an advanced age. A fort or blockhouse was on this place & later was known as the Dinsmore Fort. James Dinsmore left sons John & James & several daus. The farm was divided between the two sons & John remained on the homestead till his death. His sons were James, John C. & Robert. Reference: Boyd Crumrines, History of Washington Co., Pa.—*Miss Effie Teemer*, 1957 E. 31st St., Lorain, Ohio.

8971. STONE.—From Annapolis Calendar of Wills. Will of Capt. William Stone, Charles Co., Md., dated Dec. 3, 1659, probated Dec. 21, 1660, mentions w, Verlinda, oldest dau Eliza Stone, sons Richard, John, Matthew, daus Mary & Katherine & eldest son Thomas & heirs. Overseers & guardians of minor child: Gov. Josias Fendall, brother-in-law Francis Dougherty, bro Mathes Stone. Will of Verlinda Stone, Mar. 3, 1674, mentions dau —— Doyen, son John. Vol. 2, page 159, Joshua Doyen, St. Mary's Co. His will mentions 200 A. at Nanjenny, Charles Co., being part of a tract bought of Madam Elizabeth Calvert & her son Charles Calvert. (This is probably Elizabeth Stone who m William Calvert. Joshua Doyen, her brother-in-law.) George Norbury Mackenzie in his "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. 6, says: "William Calvert, of 'Calvert's Rest,' b 1642, was a member of the House of Burgesses, Deputy Governor of the Province, Councillor and Principal Secretary from 1669-1682, when he was drowned in the Wicomico River, in or abt 1664. He m Elizabeth Stone, who survived him, a dau of Governor William Stone, b 1603, d 1695, & his w Verlinda Sprigg Cotton." (According to Wm. Stone's will he d not in 1695, as above stated, but in 1659 or 1660, see above.) Elizabeth Stone could not have been a sister of Thomas Stone, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, for that event occurred in the following century.—*Mrs. Ella F. O'Gorman*, 230 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C. 9906b. McKISSACK.—Isaac McKissack, b Sept., 1752, in Antrim, Ireland, m, 1790, Mary

Cochran, b 1757, d 1834. They had a dau Eleanor, who m —— Barnes.—*Mrs. W. N. Andrews*, Joplin, Mo.

9953a. BLAIR.—Augusta Co. records (Chalkley Papers), Vol. 3, page 404, show deeds of James & Kitrin Blair, 144 acres south side of Middle River, to Hugh Doneghe for 65 pounds, Jan. 15, 1763. Also page 405, Nov. 12, 1763, sale of and by Hugh Doneghey & Elizabeth his w, to Alex. Blair; attest, Alex. Blair, Jr. Alex. Blair, Sr., m Jean Janney & had son James, possibly the James who m "Kitrin." Other records collected privately indicate "Kitrin's" last name was King. Compare this data with will of Bryce (Brice) Blair, of York Co., Pa., Warrington Twp., who d 1782, "Will Book 9 P. C. York, Pa." W. Jenny, ch: Alex., John, Brice, James, Mary m Wm. Anderson, Anna m Abraham Lewis, Susanna m Henry Logan, Jane m James Logan, Eleanor, Barbara m James Anderson. The m names of Anna, Jane & Susanna are not shown in the will. Alex. Blair, Sr., w Jean Janney, was in Va. before 1740, son William bap. 1741; see records of Rev. John Craig. The birth of James not shown, but if prior to 1741 he could have been the father of Ann Blair who m Wm. Anderson in 1779. See Chalkley Papers also for case of Anderson vs. Young. Deposition of John Blair taken at Staunton, Va., July 4, 1804, which says that "abt fifty years ago" James Blair built a cabin at or nr the mainspring of Naked Creek, etc. In 1783 reference to James Blair, son of Wm. Blair, of Naked Creek. See also Mar., 1787, Samuel Anderson vs. Wm. Blair, of Black Tavern, son of James Blair.—*Dr. E. M. Heistand-Moore*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUERIES

9974. SEAVEY.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Samuel Seavey, b 1799 in Saco, Me., & m either Thankful Clark or Thankful Poole, b 1801 in N. Y.—Wanted, gen of Thankful.—B. H. M.

9975. RIFE.—Having the Rev rec of David Rife, of Lancaster Co., Pa., would like the names of his w and ch.—A. G. J.

9976. THORNTON.—Whom did Elizabeth, dau of Presley Thornton, aide-de-camp to Washington, marry?—M. E. D.

9977. LAWRENCE.—Wanted, parentage and names of the sisters & bros of Mary Lawrence, who m 1st —— Johnson, of Windsor, Conn., & 2d Stephen Rossiter, of Harwinton, Litchfield Co., Conn. Did her father have Rev rec?—E. J. L. B.

9978. POMEROY.—Wanted, dates & Rev rec of Moses Pomeroy, of Northampton, Mass., who had son Meded, b Oct. 24, 1807. Would like proof of his death at Pittsfield Mass., Dec. 21, 1844.—E. R.

9979. ARMSTRONG.—Wanted, parentage of

Robert Armstrong, b Franklin Co., Pa., Mar. 22, 1777. He had a bro Jeremiah.

(a) THOMPSON.—Wanted, Rev rec of Alexander Thompson, who m Ruhama Chapline. Their dau Sarah m Robert Armstrong. See above.

(b) WASSON-MCCONAHEY.—Wanted, parentage of Joseph Wasson, b Lancaster Co., Pa., 1775. He m in 1800, Jane McConahay, b 1773, sister of Judge McConahay. Who was their father, & did he serve in the Rev?—W. C. M.

9980. COOPER.—Wanted, gen of Samuel Cooper, of Saratoga Co., N. Y. His father served in Rev.

(a) CHANDLER.—Wanted, information of Lucretia Chandler, her husband's given name, date of m, etc.—C. C. J.

9981. BRISTOW-ELKINS.—James Bristow m Delilah Elkins, issue: Elijah, Sally, Betty Abel. Second w Betty Clevenger. Wanted, dates of b & m of James & Delilah, parentage of Delilah Elkins, parentage & Rev service of James Bristow.—J. H. S.

9982. TELLER.—Wanted, parentage & gen of Tobias Teller, b 1745, d Oct. 30, 1834, m Isabella Neely, resided in Cortland Town, Westchester Co., N. Y. Served in Rev in 1776 as private in Capt. James Teller's, his bro co, Gen. Hoyt's Regt., & from Sept., 1777, was private in Capt. Hampton's Co. & was in Battle of Saratoga. He was a desc of Wm. Teller, Capt. of Fort Orange, merchant in New Amsterdam & an original patentee of Schenectady, N. Y.—M. R. R.

9983. ALEXANDER.—Wanted, parentage of Thomas Alexander, of Marlboro, Mass., who m Phoebe — in 1747. Ch: James, b Mar. 8, 1748, moved to Maine; Jeduthan, b Sept. 5, 1751, was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; Phoebe, b Sept. 22, 1753; Jabez, b Aug. 22, 1755, moved to Acworth, N. H., served in Stark's Brigade at Bennington. Wanted, also, family name of w of Thomas Alexander.—G. A. McF.

9984. KIMMELL.—Wanted, Rev ser of George Kimmell, son of Philip & Elizabeth Folson Kimmell, b in Germany, Dec. 25, 1743, came to America 1755, m Juliance Ruby, of York, Pa., Aug., 1768, & settled at foot of Allegheny Mts., in what is now Somerset Co., Pa.—A. D. J.

9985. HOWARD.—Wanted, Rev ser & any information of — Howard, who with his 6 sons served in Rev. The youngest, Elihu (?) was only 14, & was wounded in the leg. He later m Miss McCasten, of Lancaster, Pa. Their dau m Andrew Bonner, of Ireland, & lived in Ohio. Were these Howards from Md.?—F. D. C.

9986. LEE.—Wanted, parentage & their gen of James Lee, b 1750 in Va., m Mary Kinney or Kenney, enlisted in Rev War from 1776-1783 from Stafford County, Virginia, & later moved to Logan County, Ohio.—J. M. M.

9987. SEAGARDIN-SEGARD.—Wanted, gen & any information of the family of George Seagardin, who m Elizabeth Dice & lived in Pa., moved to Indiana abt 1860. He had a bro Dave, who moved to Ill. & his desc spell the name Segard.—F. S.

9988. McMILLAN.—Wanted, gen & any information of Alexander McMillan, who had a dau Christena who m James Cummings, lived in Fayette Co., Pa., later moving to Ohio, where they d.

(a) CUMMINGS.—Alexander Cummings, b Co. Antrim, Ireland, came to America abt 1770, & after the Rev m Jane Livingstone, of York (Little York), Pa. Their graves are near Mill Run, Pa. Would like to correspond with some one interested in this line who lives near York.

(b) SIMPSON-DRAKE.—John Simpson m Sarah Carle, & their son m Susan Drake. Wanted, Rev ser of John Simpson or of the father of Susan. Did Susan have *Mayflower* ancestry?

(c) SWAINE-SAYRE.—Matthias & Catherine Swaine had dau Jane, who m Isaac, son of Isaac Sayre, b in Southampton. Wanted, any Rev ser in these lines.—A. B. C.

9989. SHELBY.—Wanted, dates & name of w of Major Evan Shelby, of Mecklenburg Co., N. C.; also names of their ch. One dau, Eleanor, m — Polk. Wanted, her dates also.—V. L. C.

9990. SMITH.—Wanted, parentage of Thomas Smith, 1735-1808; he lived at Pownal, Vt., & d in Saratoga Co., N. Y., m Mary, 1723-1822, who d Saratoga Co., N. Y. Wanted, her maiden name & gen. Their ch: Jerusha m Solomon Taylor; Nessie m Thos. Stillwell; Maria m Abel Dunning; Catherine m Isaiah Fuller; a dau m — Ladow; Samuel, Thos., Jr.

(a) SHIPMAN.—Jonathan Shipman, of Glastonbury, Conn., Walpole, N. H., & Hartland, Conn., m Dec. 5, 1748, Abigail Fox. Wanted, parentage of Abigail.

(b) JONES.—Sally Jones, 1780-1861, m 1801, Hermon Ruloffson (Rulison) near Esperance, Schoharie Co., N. Y. Wanted, place of birth & parentage of Sally.

(c) BABCOCK.—Wanted, date of death of James Babcock, who m, 1730, Phebe Swan, Westerly, R. I. Ch: James, Elias, Abel, Martha, Phebe & Sarah, who m Col. George Irish.

(d) SCHNEIDER.—Wanted, parentage & date of birth of Magdalena Schneider, who m abt 1754 Isaac Elwood, b Minden, N. Y.

(e) HENDRICKS.—Wanted, parentage of Catherine Hendricks, who m, 1785, Cornelius Van Wormer, of Greene Co., N. Y., & lived in Durham, N. Y.

(f) WRIGHT.—Wanted, name of 1st w of Ephraim Wright, Jr., b 1735, Lebanon, Conn.,

had son Bildad, b 1768. His 2d w, Olive Reeves, of Hartland, Conn., he m in 1777.—E. V. B.

9991. GOODSPED.—Wanted, parentage of Mercy Goodspeed, who m Jonathan Austin, Rev soldier, of Charlestown, R. I.

(a) KIDNEY.—Wanted, parentage of Betsey — & Thomas Kidney, b in Dutchess Co., N. Y.—R. M. A.

9992. GAGE.—Wanted, parentage of Charlotte Gage, b Pittstown, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1787, d Pompey, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1879, m June 15, 1806, at Pittstown, Israel Sloan, Jr., moved to Pompey, N. Y., 1807, where he d Nov. 18, 1855. Ch: Warren Daniel, b Pittstown, May 17, 1807; Allen Carr, b Pompey, May 14, 1809; Gilbert, b 1811; Harriet b 1817; Clarinda b 1821; Rebecca b 1828.—O. H. L.

9993. RICE.—Wanted, parentage & gen of Mary Rice, who m in Hanover Co., Va., James Garland, b 1722. Their dau Mary Garland, b 1760, m James Woods.—L. M.

9994. GILLIAM.—Wanted, Rev rec of Epaphroditus Gilliam, who was b near Williamsburg, Va., & removed to N. C. He was desc from John Gilliam, one of the Gilliam bros, who came to Virginia in 1635 aboard the *Constance*.—L. G. A.

9995. ROSS.—William Ross m Sophie Ubese-rean at Elizabethtown, N. J., 1790. Wanted, dates of Wm & Rev rec of his father.

(a) NORTON.—Wanted, dates & name of w of Benjamin Norton, of Stockbridge, Mass. Did he have Rev rec? Their sons were Abel, Henry & Isaac.—L. P.

9996. HOSKINS.—Wanted, parentage & gen of Elizabeth Hoskins or Hopkins, of Windsor, Conn., who m in 1723, Samuel Allyn, of Windsor, Conn., whose will was probated 1742. See Mawar's Probate Records. Was she a desc of Peter Brown who came over in the *Mayflower*?—D. B. A.

9997. KNOWLES.—Wanted, given name & dates of the son of John Knowles, who was the father of Consider Fuller Knowles, b 1810, in Harmony, Me., & d in 1863.—G. McC.

9998. DANIELS.—"Samuel Daniels, of Leister, Vt., was killed in a skirmish 1777 by a band of Indians, led by a British officer." Could this have been the Samuel Daniels, of Leister, Mass., whose w was Abigail Pinkham? Wanted, any information of this Samuel Daniels.—C. F. R.

9999. ASHLEY.—Wanted, Rev record of Jonathan Ashley, of Westfield, Mass., who m Abigail Stebbins. Their dau m Ensign Josiah Pomroy, d 1790.—C. E. R.

10000. MORRIS.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Morris, who m Hannah Newell, of Providence, R. I. He had a bro Jesse, who m Hulda Collens, of Conn., & moved to Ohio.

(a) SHARP.—Wanted, parentage of Rebecca

Sharp, b 1764, probably in Philadelphia.—M. E. M.

10001.—WILSON-FOX-PLUM.—Peter Wilson m Eleanor McKinney, & their son John M. Wilson, b Aug. 11, 1811, m Mar. 13, 1834, Elizabeth, dau of Joseph & Mary Fox Plum, b Aug. 30, 1815. Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Peter Wilson & Joseph Plum.

(a) LINDABERRY-LANDERS.—Harbert Lindaberry, b 1790, d 1874, said to have come from Pa. to N. J., m Elizabeth Landers. Wanted, gen of both families, including Rev rec.—S. E. H.

10002. UPDEGRAFF.—Wanted, parentage & any information of Joseph & David Updegraff, twins, b near Pittsburgh, Pa., 1801. David supposed to have been a drummer in War of 1812, moved to Wilkes Co., Ga., & m Elizabeth Ragland Arnold, June 5, 1823. Ch, among others, Margaret Elizabeth Updegraff, b Feb. 14, 1829, who m Joseph Mark Hoard, Feb. 12, 1846. Would like to correspond with any of Joseph's desc.

(a) ARNOLD.—Wanted, gen of James Arnold, b in Va., served in Rev & honorably discharged with rank of corporal, m Elizabeth Strouds, supposedly in Elizabeth City, N. C., abt 1788. Their fifth child, Elizabeth Ragland Arnold, born November 14, 1804, m David Updegraff.—E. R. H. K.

10003. BISHOP-WINCHELL.—Asa Bishop m Rebecca, dau of Stephen & Mary Rouse Winchell. Their son Peter, b abt 1779, on Estate of Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Mary (?) Wanted, her name & dates. Wanted, also, gen of Mary Rouse, w of Asa Bishop.

(a) HALL.—Wanted, ancestry of Salome Hall, who m Joseph Swetland in Kent, Conn., 1785.

(b) HUTTON-MILLER.—Thomas Hutton came from Ireland 1723, his son Nehemiah m Sarah, dau of John Miller, of New Garden Twp., Chester Co., Pa. Wanted, Miller gen. Nehemiah Hutton's son James m Nov. 17, 1757, Hannah, dau of Anthony & Mary Lee, of Oley, Pa. Wanted, dates of b & d of Nehemiah & James Hutton.

(c) HUGHES.—Hugh, son of Morgan Hughes, m Mary, dau of James & Hannah Sutton, in 1780 & d in 1838, & is buried at Catawissa Friends Meeting Ground, Pa. Wanted, dates of b & d of Mary Hughes Hutton.—E. B.

10004. BARBER.—Nathaniel Barber, b 1760, m 1784, Ann Watson in Trenton, N. J. Wanted, parentage & place of birth of Nathaniel.—S. B. J.

9965. COLE.—Wanted, dates of b, d & m of John Cole, Sr., & his w Jane Stuart. Did he have Rev ser? Their son John, b 1796, d 1871, m Aug. 1, 1816, in Greene Co., Ky., Susannah Duke, b Apr. 12, 1799, d Dec. 30, 1865.

(a) DUKE-MILLER.—Daniel Duke, b 1825, Ky. m Eliz. Miller of Carolina. She had bros Christopher, William, Henry. Wanted, any data of Daniel Duke or the Miller family.—H. B. H.

**HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE**

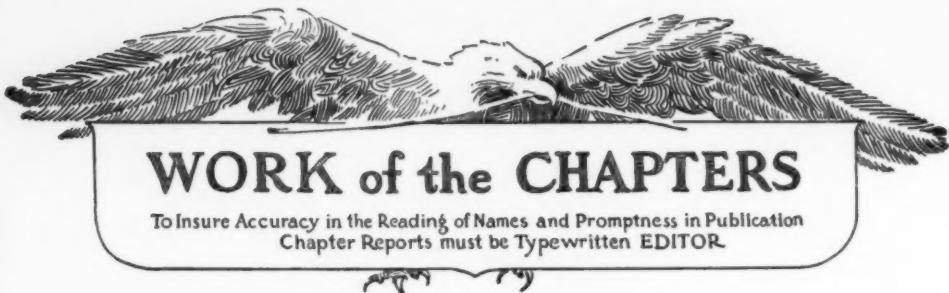


In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1261 subscribers



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Philip Livingston Chapter (Howell, Mich.) has just completed a successful year's work.

The Chapter adopted a French orphan boy May 17, 1919, Glaciere Rosendale Parpex, nine years old, and is still caring for him. He writes very interesting letters.

September 13, 1920, the opening day for the new year, Mrs. William McP. Spencer gave a review of the play "Abraham Lincoln," by Frank McGlynn. Mrs. Spencer witnessed the play in New York City during the early summer.

At the October meeting the campaign of 1860 (Lincoln's campaign) was compared with the campaign of 1920, and many striking resemblances noted.

"The South from a Southern Standpoint" was the subject of an excellent paper given by Mrs. B. F. Cain, who spends her winters in the South and gets her facts first-hand.

The November meeting was largely given over to reports from the State Conference, held in Grand Rapids, October 5th-7th.

The Conference was a notable one, as we had as guests of honor Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, and our own Mrs. Wm. Henry Wait, Vice President General from Michigan. The Conference was one of inspiration from start to finish. Mrs. Minor's address, Mrs. Buel's and that of Mrs. Wait were especially fine and patriotic.

Our Chapter has a membership of 45, Mrs. C. E. Gough, Regent. Two of our members, Mrs. Huntington and Mrs. Cain, have seven ancestral bars and have just received their *Mayflower* insignia, and also have five coats-of-arms.

(MRS. GEO.) AUGUSTA D. BARNES,
Historian.

Ellen I. Sanger Chapter (Littleton, N. H.), though the members are few in number, still has life.

We have now 17 members and the resident members are all interested in the Chapter.

During the winter of 1919 and 1920 we held six meetings, most of them with Mrs. F. E. Green, who is the daughter of Mrs. T. E. Sanger, our first Regent, who held the office for 10 years,

or during her life. Mrs. Green is an invalid and confined to a wheel chair.

Since our last writing we have given to the Martha Berry School, \$30.26; to the Red Cross War Fund, \$5; to the United War Fund, \$5; to the Sarah Guernsey Scholarship, 85 cents.

CAROLINE F. PAGE,
Historian.

Rebecca Weston Chapter (Dexter, Me.) aided in the celebration of Armistice Day, 1920, by unveiling a boulder to mark the site of the first dwelling erected in the town. The Edward J. Poulliot Post of the American Legion and the members of the D.A.R., led by the Fay and Scott Band, marched to the lot, which is now owned by J. Willis Crosby, the members of Rebecca Weston Chapter marching up the hillside and forming a semicircle back of the tablet. After the music and invocation, Mrs. J. Willis Crosby, Regent of the Chapter, delivered the following address:

"This year of 1920 is a notable one. The tercentenary anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on our shores is being celebrated throughout New England. This year also marks the centennial of the independence of our beloved State of Maine. So it seems most fitting that we observe at this time some historic facts of our own town of Dexter.

"Because of our many patriotic sons who offered their services to their country in the Civil War, later in the Spanish-American War, and more recently the World War, it seems eminently fitting that we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, direct descendants of the heroes of the Revolution, should unite with the boys of the American Legion in the observance of Armistice Day.

"We are to unveil a tablet marking the site of the first dwelling in Dexter, and there is a bit of most interesting history connected with it. In 1794, James Bridge, of Augusta, purchased from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the present township of Dexter. He soon sold it to Charles Vaughn, who was acting for a company in Massachusetts. Vaughn was unable to meet the conditions involved in the purchase of this land,

and Dexter passed through several hands before Andrew Cragie, of Cambridge, Mass., purchased and induced settlements upon it.

"During the year 1800, Cragie sent Samuel Elkins from Cornville to locate a suitable site for a mill. He chose the outlet of the body of water which was later named Lake Wassookeag, and began at once to hew timber for the structure. The mill proved an attraction, for the same year Ebenezer Small and John Tucker came here to secure locations for future homes. Mr. Small made a clearing, put up a log cabin, and raised a crop of corn. The next spring he returned to New Hampshire for his wife. There was no road further than Harmony, so with necessary household goods loaded on a hand sled and with Mrs. Small seated on top, they continued their journey. There was not even a foot-path to guide them through the forest, and it was with great difficulty that they found their way, by means of blazed trees, and at last reached their destination.

"The hardships endured by these early settlers seem almost incredible. At one time food was so scarce that people travelled forty miles, on horseback, to Norridgewock, and bought corn for \$2 per bushel, and a certain young man went to Athens to work in a hayfield for a peck of corn a day.

"The contrast between those early days and the present is great. To-day the town of Dexter is beautiful, with its picturesque scenery of hill and dale, lake and stream, wooded hills, shady streets, its many churches and educational institutions, varied business enterprises, and fine residences, with their well-kept lawns and shrubbery, and fine farms, of which we are justly proud. And here in the shadow of these venerable and stately elms, we, the members of Rebecca Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, take pleasure in unveiling this boulder with inscribed tablet, marking the site of the first dwelling in Dexter, and we dedicate it to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Small, who so bravely faced the dangers and hardships of pioneer life."

(MRS.) ANNIE M. BRIRY,
Historian.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pa.) In presenting the twenty-eighth annual report of Liberty Bell Chapter I am glad to report continued interest, loyalty and progress.

Ninety-four members are enrolled; among the number are seven life members and five charter members. One member was transferred to another chapter in the state. Four C. A. R. were transferred into Liberty Bell Chapter.

The Chapter has 47 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Seventeen members of Liberty Bell Chapter are represented on the various State Committees.

Financial contributions were made as follows:

Lora Haines Cook Scholarship	\$8.90
Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey Scholarship ..	15.00
Valley Forge Historical Society	50.00
Americanization	55.58
Second Pledge to Liberty Bond	25.00
Prizes, medals (for patriotic essays)	45.12
Sandwich Tray (Banquet Hall, Continental Hall)	25.00
French Orphan	36.50
Testimonial to Miss Mary I. Stille	25.00
Books—Flowers	38.00

To instill interest and promote patriotism, the Chapter offered medals and prizes of gold to Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Allentown Prep School, and Bethlehem High School.

The Americanization Committee has worked faithfully during the year with the George Washington Club, Sons of the Republic. The Chapter will continue Americanization work with this club for the coming year.

Eight members of the Chapter read at meetings the history of their Revolutionary ancestors, with direct line of descent.

On October 19, 1919, Liberty Bell Chapter held memorial services at Walbert's Station, Lehigh County, Pa., in the Jordan Ref. Cemetery, at the monument erected to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers, soldiers of 1812, and Civil War Veterans. The Regent presided. Historic sketches were read by descendants of the two Revolutionary soldiers—Peter Gross and John Mosser—whose graves had been marked on October 13, 1919, with the official D.A.R. marker by Mrs. F. O. Ritter (Regent at the time).

The following are the items of work, summarizing the work of the Historian during the year:

The Historian made a record of tombstones of the old graveyard at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. The record contains 548 names, with birth, death and many marriage records. Oldest birth record 1700, and oldest death record 1769. Many Revolutionary soldiers' graves were located and an effort is being made to mark as many as possible with D.A.R. markers. One copy of the records was presented to the Dryland Church, Hecktown, Pa., and one copy to the Northampton County Historical Society, Easton, Pa.

The Historian placed in the archives of the Chapter her first official scrap-book. She also presented "War Scrap-book" and a card of historical buttons used during the World War. She procured for the Chapter a booklet, "The French War Memorial," published and presented by France as a tribute to American soldiers who served overseas.

Ten Revolutionary patriots' graves were

marked by the Chapter during the year. On September 1, 1920, the graves of Valentine Anewalt, Conrad Kreider and Philip Drumm were marked at Stone Church, Northampton County, Pa. On September 26, 1920, the graves of Johan Kemerer, Peter Dreisbach, Philip Frankenfield, Daniel Ritter, Michael Boyer, William Johnson and Johan Heinrich Beck were marked at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa.

The annual meeting of the Chapter was held October 11, 1920. The Chapter during the year has been earnest, faithful and devoted to the principles of this great organization.

MINA L. VON STEUBEN,
Historian.

Ellicott Chapter (Falconer, N. Y.). It is a privilege and a pleasure to present a brief résumé of the accomplishments and activities of Ellicott Chapter for the year 1919-1920.

Our membership is 38. Nine regular and two special meetings have been held, and the celebration of "Charter Day," March 12th, instituted with a delightful banquet. There was also special recognition of Washington's Birthday and Flag Day. As usual, the graves of soldiers of 1776 and 1812 were decorated by a committee of the Chapter. Three memorial trees were reset and markers placed for all. A beautiful satin banner was purchased and presented to the local post of the American Legion. The Chapter continued the support of its French orphan, to whom a Christmas box was also sent. Ten dollars was contributed to the fund for Near East Relief, and \$10 to the D.A.R. fund for training teachers for Americanization work.

Most outstanding of the year's accomplishments has been the interest aroused in local Americanization work. At the call of the local D. A. R. Chapter, a public meeting was held, an Americanization League formed, and co-operation of other village societies secured. Under the direction of this league a night school was instituted and mothers' clubs and neighborhood classes held.

In May the Chapter joined with the local W. C. T. U. in producing a pageant, most successful socially, artistically and financially, for the benefit of the Americanization League.

The Chapter feels indebted for the success of the year just passed, to the untiring devotion of our Regent, her splendid personality and the loyal cooperation of the members.

GERTRUDE E. MOSHER,
Secretary.

Chief Ignace Chapter (Kalispell, Mont.). We are soon to celebrate our fourth anniversary and feel that our Magazine should hear from us.

First, we are named Chief Ignace Chapter in honor of the Chiefs Ignace—three generations of them—who were active in the uplift of their race in our community. The last chief died only a few years ago. These Indians were named for Father Ignace, the first white missionary who worked among the Indians. He came to the Iroquois of Eastern Canada in the early part of the Seventeenth Century. Indians from that tribe later migrated to our valley and carried the Faith to the Indians here.

The organization of our Chapter on February 15, 1917, was possible principally through the untiring efforts of our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Blanche Switzer, who has since been our Registrar. The membership at that time was 15 and was in our by-laws limited to 30, as more could not be entertained in our homes, where the meetings are held. We have now 29 members.

Our first year's work was devoted to Montana history, and special commemorative days were observed. Our Red Cross work has been mostly individual, but all our members were active workers, and a few were in active leadership.

As a chapter, we helped toward the French village fund; donated knitted garments for our navy; paid \$1 per capita toward the D. A. R. \$100,000 Third Liberty Loan Bond, and we bought one \$50 bond in the Fourth Liberty Loan.

In 1918 at the school children's county fair we conducted two tag days, which brought \$500 to our local Red Cross. In 1919 we conducted one tag day, which brought \$108 to our general relief fund. During one influenza epidemic we collected a large amount of jelly, which was given to the emergency hospital.

In February, 1920, an elaborate program and banquet was planned for our own Tuscanian survivors (there are 13 in our county), but because of another outbreak of influenza, the plan had to be abandoned.

In November of last year, to stimulate interest in Colonial history, Doctor Hillis' two Puritan lectures, stereopticon, were presented, each one twice, and read by one of our members.

Our programs this year have been simple, but we plan to do more next year. We are now arranging a party for the purpose of replenishing our treasury and of advertising our Chapter.

Our first Regent was Mrs. F. H. Johnson, who has since become a resident of Helena, and our present Regent is Mrs. James A. Coram.

(Mrs. T. H.) NELL GILL MACDONALD,
Historian.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York, N. Y.) honored the memory of a Revolutionary soldier by marking his last resting-place. This is the fourth grave of a patriot rescued by the Chapter from obscurity and restored to a place of honor in the official records of the Government.

On a narrow strip of land located at Fort Ann, between the state highway and the railroad, with the Barge canal running closely parallel, stand two solitary tombstones.

Some years ago this particular locality was a large farm in the possession of the Weller family, and when Dan Weller died, his wife directed that he be buried on a knoll a short distance opposite the house, so she could constantly see the grave from her bedroom window. The old home has disappeared, and a public highway intersects the farm, but it matters not to her, for she, too, lies buried on the knoll close by his side.

If Dan Weller had not been a Revolutionary soldier, these tombstones would still remain neglected and forgotten, hidden as they have been these many years by a thick undergrowth of wild bushes and trees.

A Daughter of the American Revolution recently hearing from an old villager about the probability of a soldier's grave in the vicinity besought her husband, Prof. Frederick M. Pedersen, of the College of the City of New York, to investigate. To the astonishment of onlookers when excavated the marble slabs appeared as white, and the old inscriptions as distinct as if the interments were made but yesterday.

Dan Weller
A Soldier of the Revolution
Born May 19, 1760
Died June 9, 1829

Lucinda Treat
Wife of Dan Weller
Born Dec. 22, 1762
Died Sept. 23, 1852

Professor Pedersen pursued his investigation to the records at Washington, D. C., and also made further efforts to discover living descendants, whom he succeeded in locating at Fort Ann, Glens Falls and elsewhere. With them he arranged a day for honoring their patriot ancestors. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution, satisfied as to the authenticity of the soldier's record, furnished Washington Heights Chapter with one of their bronze markers, properly inscribed, which was unveiled at the grave Saturday, August 14th, by Mrs. Laura Adams, eighty-three years old, a granddaughter of Dan Weller. The Rev. Edward M. Parrott, Rector of St. James Church, Lake George, delivered the invocation, asking for a blessing on our country in the present perturbed condition, and for a revival of the humble faith and simple patriotism of our forefathers. Professor Pedersen then followed with an account of the soldier's record, enumerating the various battles in which he fought for America's independence. He enlisted January, 1776, as a private when only 16, under

Capt. John McKinstry in Colonel Patterson's famous regiment from Western Massachusetts. It was at the siege of Boston in May, 1776, that the regiment was ordered to Canada and was for a time at Montreal, whence it marched to New Jersey in the autumn of 1776, arriving in time to take part in the Battle of Trenton and of Princeton. In October, 1777, our soldier fought under Colonel Patterson at Saratoga, and in May, 1781, he was a sergeant under Captain Wells in a Massachusetts regiment. In April, 1782, and December, 1783, he was under Capt. Peter Cleyes, the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel Tupper. Later on he became a corporal in the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment under Capt. Ebenezer Sproat, of Colonel Patterson's regiment.

As the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, who resides at Pelham, N. Y., could not attend the ceremony, she requested Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle, of Lake George, to represent her. Mrs. Tuttle stated as an important feature of the celebration that the location of Dan Weller's grave would now be placed on record in the Congressional Library, which has requested the D.A.R. to find and mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The descendants who attended the ceremony were: Mrs. Laura Adams, granddaughter; Mrs. Catharine Mason and Miss Elizabeth Crosby, great-granddaughters; Miss Jessie Mason, Mrs. Burniere Taylor, Miss Irene Weller and Miss Nellie Weller, great-great-granddaughters; Gladys Taylor, age three months, great-great-great-granddaughter; and Mr. A. Eugene Mason, great-great-grandson.

MRS. H. CROSWELL TUTTLE,
Ex-Historian.

Barbara Standish Chapter (Hoopeston, Ill.) accomplished an object dear to the heart of our retiring Regent, Mrs. E. J. Boorde, when we met to dedicate the marker on the Hubbard trail, now the Dixie Highway, September 24, 1920, American Indian Day.

Our Chapter members and their guests, including the speakers of the day, among them our State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, of Peoria, were entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. Boorde, after which they were taken to the scene of the dedication by automobiles. The marker was erected at a point on the Dixie Highway west of McFerren Park.

The following account of the exercises is taken from the Hoopeston *Chronicle*:

"The dedication of the marker on Hubbard Trail, the origin of the Dixie Highway, at McFerren Park, was a notable event in the history of this section of the country.

"The marker is a great granite boulder, donated by Charles R. Finley, of the Meadow-

brook Farm. In the upper left-hand corner of the tablet is the emblem of the D.A.R., and the following inscription is in raised letters:

Dixie Highway
The Original Hubbard Trail
Erected by
Barbara Standish Chapter
Daughters American Revolution
Hooperston, Ill.
1920

"At 3.30 o'clock the Regent, Mrs. E. J. Boorde, called the assemblage to order and Rev. Harvey H. Hoyt, of the Universalist Church, offered an invocation. Mrs. Boorde, in a short address, explained the history and the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and introduced Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, State Regent. Mrs. Chubbuck read an interesting paper on the aims and objects of the organization, in which she offered some valuable suggestions as to the conduct of the local chapters, and spoke of the far-reaching effect of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which has made women equal citizens of the commonwealth and nation. Mrs. Boorde then introduced Miss Lotte E. Jones, of Danville, who gave many interesting historical incidents of the Hubbard Trail and its connection with the Dixie Highway, and of Gordon S. Hubbard's life history, after which Mrs. Mary C. Lee, of Champaign, was introduced, whose address was 'Americanization.'

"Mrs. Boorde, in the name of Barbara Standish Chapter, then presented the marker to the public, and Miss Eleanor Kent Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Williams and a

lineal descendant of Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag, pulled the silken cord that removed the flag covering the tablet. The act was greeted with applause and cheers and the dedication was complete, marking an interesting incident in the annals of local history."

(MRS. J. F.) FANNIE GRIGGS TILTON,
Historian.

Lucy Knox Chapter (Gloucester, Mass.), one of the oldest in the state, having been organized in 1895, observed its twenty-fifth anniversary October 18, 1920, at the home of the

Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Griffin.

The meeting was largely attended and proved to be a very pleasant and interesting event. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers and flags, besides the Chapter's service flag.

Delegates were chosen to represent the Chapter at the State Conference, to be held at Worcester, and it was announced that Mrs. Shumway, the State Regent, would be entertained at the meeting on December 14th.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Lucy Knox Chapter was appropriately ob-

served, and Miss Marietta M. Wonson, Chapter Historian, read a most interesting paper on "Lucy Knox," for whom the Chapter is named.

The Lucy Knox Chapter was organized by Mrs. Charles M. Green, and it was voted to send a donation to Dr. Charles M. Green, treasurer of the fund, to restore the Royal House of Medford, Mass., where a memorial would be placed in honor of Mrs. Green. It is important to note in performing this work a double object is accomplished, that of restoring the Old Slave Quarters in a famous historic house, besides giving recognition to one of the first State



DIXIE HIGHWAY TABLET
ERECTED BY BARBARA STANDISH CHAPTER, HOOPERSTON, ILL.

Regents to organize chapters, a loyal D.A.R. and an earnest worker in our Society in its early days. It is desired that this be a free-will offering of those who knew Mrs. Green or from the chapter treasury, each chapter to decide upon its own action. The Chapter has contributed to various patriotic objects.

MARIETTA M. WONSON,
Historian.

Nancy Ward Chapter (Chattanooga, Tenn.) has 67 members, several of whom are non-resident.

The year's work, under the leadership of the Regent, Mrs. I. D. Steele, has been most successful. The Regent also serves on the State Board in the capacity of Chaplain. In response to a letter from the National Society, an accurate record of all members and their national numbers was compiled and sent to the State Regent to be used in the reference files of the Society.

At the December meeting it was voted to place the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the Public Library.

Nancy Ward Chapter has paid its 75 cents per capita for establishing and maintaining a Chair of History in the University of Tennessee. A \$100 scholarship was given to the Lincoln Memorial University near Cumberland Gap. This school is for mountain girls and boys. Five dollars was sent to the Martha Berry School, near Rome, Ga. Chapter members responded 100 per cent. to the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. Two French war orphans have been supported by the Chapter and letters written and received regularly. Christmas boxes containing many useful articles have been sent them each year. An Armenian orphan was adopted at the May meeting. Nancy Ward Chapter has the distinction of having adopted the first French war orphan in Tennessee.

Flag Day was observed with more than usual interest, the Chapter members being the guests of Mrs. George W. Nixon. A special program was given, consisting of patriotic addresses, one of which was delivered by a young veteran of the World War, Major Phil Whitaker. Later, on the lawn, an impressive salute to the flag was given. As the flag was unfurled, and its folds caught by the wind, little Miss Josephine Harriett Smith gave the salute. All stood at attention and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The flag used on this occasion was presented to the Chapter by Admiral Gleaves, a cousin of one of the members. A social time was enjoyed and refreshments served.

Chapter members coöperated in giving a reception to General Pershing on his visit to Chattanooga. The affair was given at the Golf and Country Club, and several hundred people were

present. The officers of the three chapters formed the receiving line.

Believing it the duty of every D.A.R. member to emphasize the work in her own state, members of the Nancy Ward Chapter have turned their attention to the education and betterment of conditions among the people of Tennessee. Following instructions of the National Society and plans outlined by Mrs. Edwin Brown, State Secretary, and endorsed by the State Regent, Miss Mary B. Temple, the Chapter coöperated in carrying out a drive for funds to be used in the education of boys and girls.

A "Tag Day" was inaugurated for this purpose, and the sum of \$3141.40 was realized by the chapters from the sale of tags. This money goes to the Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tenn., near Cumberland Gap.

Members of the Chapter assisted in collection of money in Chattanooga for the Roosevelt Memorial Fund.

To stimulate interest among high-school students, the Chapter offered a silver loving cup, known as the "Nancy Ward Cup," for the best original patriotic oration. It is to be contested for yearly. The cup was won by a 15-year-old high-school girl. Her subject was the "League of Nations with Reservations."

To further stimulate interest among school children Nancy Ward Chapter has offered a prize of \$5 for the best paper on the life of Nancy Ward, known in history as the "Pocahontas of the West."

Mrs. T. F. Walker and Mrs. D. A. Jewell, First and Second Vice Regents, represented the Chapter at the State Convention, which convened in Memphis in October, 1920.

MRS. CLAUDE SMITH,
Recording Secretary.

The Commodore Perry Chapter (Memphis, Tenn.), of which Mrs. C. B. Bryan is Regent, added one more beautiful entertainment to its long list of attractive celebrations, when on December 3, 1920, the members met at Hotel Gayoso to celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Mrs. Edwin Ross Washburn, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, arranged a most attractive program, in which the members of the Chapter, dressed in Pilgrim costume, took part. The nature of the entertainment was a "friendly meeting" at the home of Dame William Brewster, December 3, 1624, when events of the previous four years were discussed, in an impromptu conversation, Mrs. Washburn (Dame Brewster) acting as hostess, presenting the connecting links for each speaker.

The following members took part: Miss Mary Pettus Thomas, representing Dame William Bradford, appeared first on the program,

her subject being "Attempts and Final Success in Leaving England." Mrs. F. S. Latham, representing Dame Edward Tillie, spoke on "Life in Amsterdam," after which Mrs. W. N. Jackson, as Dame Edward Winslow, spoke on "Life in Leiden." "The First Thanksgiving" was given by Mrs. A. N. Martin, representing Dame Christopher Martin, and "Departure from Dels-haven" was the subject of Mrs. W. Phillips' talk, who represented Dame Stephen Hopkins. The singing of "How Firm a Foundation," led by Dame Hopkins (Mrs. Phillips) and Dame John Riddale (Mrs. Edith Woodson), was followed by a talk on "Sailing of *The Mayflower* from Old Plymouth," by Mrs. Edith Woodson as Dame John Riddale. Mrs. W. W. Jeffries, representing Dame John Alden (Priscilla), spoke on "The Mayflower Compact," and Mrs. Lelia Shepherd Gay, as Mary Chilton, talked on "Landing at Plymouth," after which "Exploits of Myles Standish" was given by Mrs. Willis Hitzing, representing Dame Myles Standish.

The program concluded with the reading of Alfred Noyes' poem, "*The Mayflower*," by Miss Dorothea Mathes, representing England, this being one of the most enjoyable numbers on the program. In response to this number, Mrs. H. M. Rhodes, representing America, gave a few appropriate remarks, after which the audience joined in singing "America."

The luncheon table was attractively decorated in an autumnal motif, the center of the table being marked with large pumpkins, from which radiated sprays of grape vines with its fruit, while autumn foliage and ears of corn added further to the effectiveness of the scene. Simplicity was the keynote of the decorative scheme as well as of the other details, and this was enhanced by the use of white candles in silver holders, which cast a soft glow upon the happy gathering.

The success of the affair is due to the efforts of Mrs. Washburn, who proposed the celebration, and the following members of the Chapter, who served on her committee: Mmes. J. J. Williams, J. Harvey Mathes, D. M. Biggs, Percy Patton, Joseph Browne, Benton Ledbetter, Frank S. Latham, Lottie Perryman, Mary Hunter Miller and Misses Mary Pettus Thomas and Virginia Proctor.

(Mrs. EDWIN ROSS)

FLORENCE WOODSON WASHBURN,
Chairman of Entertainment Committee.

Udolphia Miller Dorman Chapter (Clinton, Mo.) closed its year with a membership of 69. The December meeting was at the historic home of our Organizing Regent, Miss Emma Dorman, and Mrs. L. H. Phillips. Christmas greetings and stories were enjoyed by those present, after

which the work of selling Red Cross Christmas seals was taken up. Our Christmas offering amounted to \$15. In January the Chapter observed a Thrift Day. We were delighted to have with us Mrs. Olive Jennings Barcaffer, whose talk was much appreciated.

Washington's Birthday was observed, as is our custom, at the Vice Regent's, Mrs. Finks, with



MARKER PLACED ON THE SITE OF SARDIS BETH-LEHEM CHURCH, ORGANIZED IN 1839

MISS MABEL HOUDESHELL AND MRS. A. J. SWAP, COMMITTEE IN CHARGE

an open session. At the home of Mrs. C. A. Crome, in March, we had with us Reverend Rainey, who gave a very instructive talk on the Near East. "Important Work Being Done by Women of the Day" was the subject of a very interesting talk by Mrs. Walter Owens.

Mrs. W. F. Hall opened her home for the health meeting in April. The Chapter gave a picture show at the high school; also placed a year's subscription to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the school library. Stories of our ancestors, with memorial quotations, was the subject of the May meeting.

Flag Day was observed with patriotic readings and recitations at the home of Mrs. J. L. Goss. In September an automobile trip was made to the country home of the Historian, Miss Mable Houdeshell.

In October, Missouri Day is interesting to all. History of Missouri's admission as a state, and what the D.A.R. are doing in Missouri, and how D.A.R. records are being kept by the

Historian, Registrar and Treasurer of our Chapter was interestingly told. A bronze tablet, set on a granite slab, had been purchased by the Chapter to mark the site of the Historic Pioneer Church of Henry County. The Historic Committee, Miss Mable Houdeshell and Mrs. A. J. Swap, were appointed to locate the spot and place the marker on the foundation of the old fireplace.

Our Thanksgiving meeting was held at Mrs. Will Dorman's home. After the work for the year, which had been so pleasant to all, was closed, election of officers was held.

(MISS) MABLE HOUDESHELL,
Historian.

General Lafayette Chapter (Atlantic City, N. J.). Board meetings are held each month except July and August and Chapter meetings held in February, April, May, October and December.

Our expenditures for patriotic work, charitable enterprises and annual dues for the year total \$517.30.

General Lafayette Chapter and Century Chapter, U. S. Daughters of 1812, presented to the Y. W. C. A. an American flag. The presentation was made with appropriate exercises New Year's Day, 1920, by Mrs. Emily G. Shinn, who represented both chapters.

Mrs. Emily S. Fisher, a member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee of this Chapter, has presented the N. S. D. A. R. Museum, Continental Hall, with many valuable relics.

Copies of the American's Creed have been distributed in the schools in Atlantic City and County. Our Chapter has adopted one French orphan, Madalene Bernardine.

Committees have attended the naturalization of foreigners in the Court House, Mays Landing, N. J., extending hospitality to our new citizens and presenting each with a small flag and copy of the American's Creed.

Through the initial efforts of this Chapter, the D.A.R. of New Jersey became one of the founders of the new State College for Women at New Brunswick, N. J.

Under the leadership of the present Regent, Mrs. M. V. B. Scull, the Chapter has fulfilled all its obligations, to both State and National Society. All patriotic appeals have met with a generous response, and now a strong program on Americanization, Patriotic Education and Thrift is being planned, coöoperating with all organizations in fulfilling our duty to our Nation.
(MRS. ALFRED WILLIAMS)

EMMA WHITE ELY,
Secretary.

San Diego Chapter (San Diego, Calif.) closed a very interesting year June 14, 1920.

The subject of the year was "The History of

San Diego," which was divided into six periods. A lecture concerning each period was given by prominent lecturers. This year we have Americanization for our work among the foreigners in our city.

On December 12th we unveiled a bronze tablet at Old Town, marking the end of the Kearny Trail, on the spot where General Kearny and Commodore Stockton, then in possession of San Diego, met in December, 74 years ago. Rev. W. E. Crabtree opened the program with the invocation, after the Filipino Band, furnished by Captain Pratt, of the destroyer *Force*, had rendered a few selections. Mrs. Daniel S. La Mar, Regent of the Chapter, made a few introductory remarks, and then Mrs. W. S. Laidlaw, Past Regent and Chairman of the day's celebration, took charge. She introduced Col. Edward Langdon, commanding Fort Rosecrans, who briefly outlined General Kearny's achievement.

"General Kearny was in command of the first regiment of dragoons at Leavenworth when ordered to organize an expedition to establish civil government in New Mexico and California. The naval officers on the west coast also received similar instructions, but the first intimation Kearny had of this was when a messenger from Commodore Stockton met him at Warner.

"Word was conveyed to Kearny that a force of Mexicans was at San Pasqual and the General at once started there. The Mexicans met Kearny's advance guard and broke up the charge, killing Captain Johnson. The little force, reduced in number because of the men sent back when word came that the country was conquered, moved forward, and the Mexicans fled. The Americans pursued, and when the Mexicans reformed and turned, Kearny's men were forced to reform their ranks and make another stand. While this was being done, the Mexicans disappeared.

"Kearny rested at San Pasqual for a day and then moved to San Bernardino, where he was met by a detachment of men sent by Commodore Stockton. The Mexicans made an attempt to stampede the horses of the little army, but failed. After his arrival here, Kearny got word that the Mexicans had driven the Americans from Los Angeles and an expedition was formed to retake the place. The Americans surrendered to the American forces. Kearny went north and then left for the East. Bodies of the men who laid down their lives at San Pasqual now rest in the government cemetery at Fort Rosecrans."

Rear Admiral Roger Welles was the next speaker. He said in part:

"With Kearny's expedition from Leavenworth to San Diego via Santa Fé, we come to that later stage of progress known as conquest.

"In the accounts of General Kearny's march, it is told that he left Santa Fé for San Diego

with about three hundred dragoons. A few days out he met the famous scout, Kit Carson, and was informed that the conquest of California was in the hands of Frémont, and that by the time Kearny arrived it would be over. Whereupon General Kearny sent back 200 of his men to Santa Fé and proceeded on what would to-day be considered a reconnaissance expedition. In those times, for that distance, over that country, it was an endurance test, punctuated by exhaustion, thirst, hunger, sickness and suffering.

To-day, if it were necessary to make such a reconnaissance trip, it could be done in a De Haviland Four from Leavenworth to San Diego in ten hours by three men. If 100 men were needed, they could be carried comfortably in one of the latest type of rigid dirigibles, and there would be space for 50 tons of freight.

To the memory of this achievement which this tablet commemorates, we of to-day owe our allegiance and a consecrating of our best energies to make and keep this beautiful land, and by the unblemished testimonial of justice and right living, to voluntarily make of it a lasting testimonial to the valor of Kearny and his men."

Mrs. J. H. McCorkle, who has been active in D. A. R. circles, unveiled the monument. Inscribed on it are the words: "The End of the Kearny Trail, December 12, 1846. Marked by San Diego Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1920."

Of interest to San Diegans and visitors were the remarks of Mrs. Horton, widow of the founder of Old Town. She told of the Old Town she knew, of its prominent men and interesting figures.

Albert Smith, born here 65 years ago and whose father helped raise Frémont's flag at Old Town, witnessed the ceremony.

Closing the commemorative exercises was the raising of the flag by Boy and Girl Scouts, and the rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the band.

At our Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration on December 27th, we gave a masque, entitled "Lighting of the Torch," by Fannie Buchanan.

(MRS. J. S.) MARTHA DRAPER THOMPSON,
Historian.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vt.), under the efficient leadership of the retiring Regent, Mrs. L. E. Holden, has greatly prospered and attained the goal sought for in many lines. Our membership has reached 168, with several new members to enter soon.

Through the efforts of several of our members and the coöperation of our Librarian, a reference room has been granted us at the Brooks Library, and we received a permanent loan of 150 volumes of the Vital Statistics of Massachusetts from the Massachusetts State Library

Association. We have completed our file of Lineage Books and placed them in this room. Members have been generous with loans or gifts of other books and several have been added to our list, besides one for the Vermont shelf at Washington. We have also started a file of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, year books of our own Chapter and reports of our State Conferences.

Copies of the United States Constitution have been placed in public places and a framed copy has been presented to our own American Legion Post. We also gave them a large silk legion flag and standard. A flag has also been purchased to replace one which our Chapter keeps floating over the site of old Fort Bridgeman, which was marked by our Chapter in 1911 with a large boulder.

Previous to Flag Day, the flag rules compiled by the Kansas Daughters were published in our local newspaper. Flag Day itself was observed by a public gathering in the evening, with music, tableaux by the school children, a short stereopticon address and community singing.

During the winter the Chapter decided to publish, through the courtesy of the local newspaper, a series of historical pen sketches written by members of the Chapter and read at our gatherings.

A large pine tree in our town, known as the "Kane Pine," has recently been nominated by our Chapter to a place in the "Hall of Fame for Trees," compiled by the American Forestry Association. We hope during the centenary year of Doctor Kane to mark the site of this tree with a fitting boulder and bronze tablet, and to plant in the near future a "Kane Pine Junior."

The Chapter has continued marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity, having marked 197 to date, and among them are the graves of the grandfather of a President of the United States—Rutherford B. Hayes, of West Brattleboro—also that of Abijah Moore, the great-grandfather of Dr. Laura Plantz, of Putney, Vt., who is now 91 years old and a charter member of the National Society.

We stood 100 per cent. on our Liberty Bond and for Tilloloy. We have continued the support of our French orphan and given \$25 to the Martha Berry School of Georgia, \$25 to the Vermont Bed at Rheims, \$20 to the Kurn Hattin Home for Boys in Westminster, Vt., \$10 each year for the Victory Gardens in our own town for several years, \$35 for the International College at Springfield, Mass., and we stood 100 per cent. per capita for the Martha Guernsey Scholarship.

Work has been continued on the church and cemetery records of this vicinity. The earliest church records have been typewritten and are now in the possession of the Chapter. The

World War records have also been completed.

At our annual meeting in June the following officers were elected: Honorary Regent, Mrs. Julius J. Estey; Regent, Mrs. Jesse E. Haynes; Vice Regent, Mrs. Arthur V. D. Piper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William H. Richardson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julius L. Stockwell; Registrar, Mrs. Alfred S. Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. Carl F. Cain; Historian, Mrs. Robert E. Dunklee; Chaplain, Mrs. Marshall I. Reed. GRACE ADA BAILEY DUNKLEE,

Historian.

Olde Towne Chapter (Logansport, Ind.) was organized October 20, 1916, with a membership of 34. It now has 42 members enrolled. The Chapter did highly commendable work during the war period, and continues to do creditable work in meeting requests for money for various purposes.

Our monthly meetings have been interesting and varied in character. Flag Day was celebrated at the summer home of Mrs. Jennie Bennett, at Miami Bend. After luncheon the hours were devoted to business, followed by a social hour. Mrs. Rodgers, author of "Old Glory's Invisible Star," read that poem.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood Hillman; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Harriet Shultz; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Julia B. Stephens; Secretary, Miss Mary Shultz; Treasurer, Miss Floye Champe; Historian, Mrs. Nellie B. Rodgers; Registrar, Mrs. Josephine Berry.

August 20th the Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hillman, gave a delightful porch party and presented the Chapter with a picture of Betsy Ross, entitled "The Birth of Our Nation's Flag."

Constitution Day was commemorated by placing a copy in 12 public buildings. The main feature of the day was the presentation by the Chapter of a framed copy of the famous document, together with a framed copy of the famous picture of "The Birth of Our Nation's Flag," to the city high school.

The Annual State Conference at Vincennes was attended by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hillman, and Mrs. Sarah M. Green.

All patriotic organizations of the city under the auspices of Olde Towne Chapter, D. A. R., met at Trinity Episcopal Church to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, 500 persons participating in the exercises. Part of the program was held out of doors in front of the church. The Boy Scout Master, Mr. Loftus, assigned a troop of Scouts to act as orderlies to the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Hillman, and other officers. The Regent then requested the Scouts to distribute the American Creed throughout the audience, after which the Creed was read in unison. Following this a pageant representing the landing of the Pilgrims was carried out. Mr. John Rounds, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, then made an appropriate address, after which each patriotic body and its auxiliary headed by its flag-bearer, marched into the church, the Scouts acting as flag-bearers and ushers. Doctor Cromwell, rector of Trinity Church, gave an able address, after which the boy choir furnished several beautiful numbers. Following the singing the Regent requested the Scouts to unfurl the flag. Whereupon the audience arose and saluted Old Glory. The

program was impressive throughout and will long be remembered by our city. It also brought to the public mind the excellent work of the D. A. R.

November 26th and 27th the Chapter conducted a rummage sale very successfully.

NELLIE D. RODGERS,
Historian.

Robert Lide Chapter (Hartsville, S. C.). On April 15, 1909, 12 enthusiastic ladies met for the purpose of organizing a D. A. R. chapter in Hartsville. The name of Robert Lide was decided upon. Five out of the 12 charter members claimed Major Robert Lide as their Revolutionary ancestor.

February 22nd in Hartsville always belongs to the D. A. R. Each year, if possible, we try to celebrate the birthday of George Washington by having a Colonial party, a tea or similar entertainment.

Our contributions have gone towards many objects, among them being: The Willard School, the Berry School, the two South



MEMBERS OF OLDE TOWNE CHAPTER, LOGANSPORT, IND.

Carolina Schools, the Monument Fund and the Library at Washington. For several years we presented medals to our Graded School and Coker College; we also gave a South Carolina flag to the school.

The Robert Lide Chapter stood foremost for useful service during the World War. Each member responded immediately to Red Cross work, and our Chapter was the first club in town to support a French orphan. Our special achievement, however, was the garments sent to the battleship *South Carolina*.

For the restoring of the French village, Tilloloy, we are 100 per cent. Each member contributed also to the Liberty Loan drives. A contribution was sent to both of our South Carolina Schools—Georgetown, in the low coast region, and Tomassée, in the mountains. Our Chapter having two foundership pledges for the latter, as memorials of our two first Regents, Mrs. Margaret Coker Lawton, and Mrs. Sarah McCandlish Miller.

On the point of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, however, we are still weak, only seven subscriptions.

Recently we gave liberally to the equipment of our local playground at the Graded

School, and also to the Open-air Theatre at our beloved Coker College. Our money has been raised in various ways—a tea room, a moving-picture show, plays, George Washington party, etc.

Our programs prove both attractive and interesting, and a delegate is sent to the State Conference each year in order that the Robert Lide Chapter may keep in touch with the real work of the D. A. R.

We have a membership of 28, and each month we seem to grow in numbers and interest. Hartsville has always been a town that *did things*, and its foremost project to-day is "A Community House," to be erected to our heroes of the late war. The Daughters of the American Revolution have endorsed this movement, and indeed it will not be long before we will begin to work in earnest for this most worthy enterprise.

As members of the Robert Lide Chapter, we try to live in keeping with our pledge, "To God, to our Country, and to our friends, be true."

(MRS. M. L.) LAURA LAWTON REYNOLDS,
Regent.



BOOK REVIEWS

IN OLD PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS. By Ann Hollingsworth Wharton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$5.00.

Miss Wharton has many historical books to her credit, but none more charming than her latest publication, "In Old Pennsylvania Towns." She intersperses her chronicle of these picturesque Pennsylvania towns and villages with sketches and anecdotes of their inhabitants, and pictures with skill the quaint charm of the Moravians and Dunkards, as well as the sparkle of aristocratic circles in such places as Lancaster, Wilkes-Barre, Carlisle, and other towns where the social life was interwoven with that of Philadelphia,

New York and other important cities.

Many notable personages figure in the book, and Miss Wharton's accounts of their births and marriages will be eagerly read by those in search of unobtainable genealogical data. In her description of Carlisle and Harrisburg she quotes from a diary kept by Miss Margaret Williams, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Williams of Pittsburgh.

Miss Wharton's book is a valuable addition to the literature of the men, women, manners, customs, and social life of earlier days, and is replete with entertaining information for the traveller. It is illustrated with thirty-two valuable half-tones of village scenes, and the exterior and interior views of historic houses of Pennsylvania.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

HEADQUARTERS

**MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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